MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 MARCH 1981

Iran

A 9 March address to the nation by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i contained strong criticisms of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and his supporters. In his speech, broadcast by Tehran radio, Raja'i said "counterrevolutionaries" who have no base in society have found a "new position in the name of supporting the president" and have participated "in an official form" in his recent program of meetings. No "weakness, compromise or forbearance" should be shown in confronting them, Raja'i said, adding that they should be punished appropriately. The prime minister also charged that those who call revolution guards and committee members "club wielders" are themselves guilty, and he criticized Bani-Sadr for issuing orders to attack those who were exercising their right to chant hostile slogans during his 5 March Tehran University speech. Raja'i castigated the president for relying on his own guards to discipline the crowd and for failing to properly notify the Interior Ministry of his speech. Iran is now witnessing "another government," Raja'i went on, working alongside his own.

Another open criticism of Bani-Sadr was made by 130 religious judges and prosecutors from all over Iran who sent a letter to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni calling on him to deliver a judgment on Bani-Sadr's recent behavior, which, they claimed, has created disunity. The letter, reported by Tehran radio, called on Prosecutor General Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili to put the "truly guilty one" on trial.

President Bani-Sadr has continued to defend his position in articles published by ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, according to AFP. In one editorial he asserted that the hecklers who regularly attempt to break up his meetings are aiming to seize power and dominate the country through "lies and corruption." The university affair, he wrote, will be a test case for the future of the country's institutions and will determine whether Iran is ruled by the law or by "the club." Bani-Sadr said that now everyone knows how "they are organized" and how the mass media have been "seized."

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by INA, reported that Iraqi fighters shot down an Iranian Phantom aircraft in the Susangerd region. Tehran radio reported sporadic fighting on southern and western fronts, revealed that Iraqi forces launched a missile attack on Ahvaz and asserted that Iranian forces recaptured "strategic heights" in the Marivan region.

Iraq

According to a Tehran-datelined report by the Libyan news agency JANA, a "bloody" military coup attempt took place in Iraq on 6 March. The report added that 11 coup organizers were executed, while "hundreds" of suspected military personnel were arrested. Monitored Iraqi sources have not been heard to mention any attempted coup.

Pakistan

Airliner Hijacking--Citing Pakistan's ambassador to Jordan, Shaharyar Khan, who is negotiating in Damascus with the hijackers of a Pakistani airliner that flew there from Kabul on 9 March, AFP reported that negotiations with the hijackers became deadlocked after Pakistan delivered its response to the hijackers' demands. Confirming earlier reports, Damascus radio announced that the hijackers have presented a list of three conditions for the release of their hostages. They are as follows: 1) the release of the families of two named persons; 2) an end to Pakistani press campaigns against the Al-Zulfiqar organization, to which they claim to belong; 3) the release of all Al-Zulfiqar members currently held in Pakistani prisons. According to AFP, Khan said that the hijackers still want 92 prisoners released, although the news agency had earlier quoted officials in Islamabad as saying that they had reduced the number to 43. Karachi radio reported that President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reiterated that his government will not "knuckle under" to the hijackers' "blackmail" and will not release prisoners who face criminal charges.

New Cabinet--President Ziaul Haq has announced the formation of a new cabinet consisting of 20 ministers and 3 ministers of state, Karachi radio reported. The ministers of foreign affairs, defense, finance and economic affairs and interior in the former cabinet retained their positions, as did five other ministers. The president said that the formation of provincial cabinets and a federal council is planned.

Syria

In an 8 March revolution anniversary speech, President Hafiz al-Asad reiterated Syria's criticisms of Jordan for its failure to participate in the October 1973 war against Israel and for its "direct support" for the Muslim Brotherhood's assassination campaign in Syria. In his address, broadcast by Damascus radio, Al-Asad said that if Syria had decided to kill Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran, "we would have openly declared our intention." Regarding Syria's proposed unity with Libya, the president said that the two leaderships are "working seriously" to achieve a formula for "unity with a real popular content."

Egypt

According to Cairo radio, Egypt and France have signed an agreement and technical protocol on joint cooperation in the use of nuclear energy. The agreement follows a statement on nuclear energy cooperation signed by President Anwar as-Sadat and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in February.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GULF COUNCIL EXPERTS PANEL ENDS SESSION IN OMAN

LD082200 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Mar 81 EA

[Text] The experts subcommittee of the Cooperation Council of the Gulf Arab States [Duwal al-Khalij al-Arabiyyah] ended its session this afternoon at the guest palace at Al-Ghubrah. The subcommittee has concluded its discussion of the basic statute for the Cooperation Council of the Gulf Arab States. The statute comprises 22 basic articles dealing essentially with the council's objectives: the scope of cooperation and the jurisdiction of each basic organ of the council. It also covers the jurisdiction of the General Secretariat as well as general security in the Gulf region.

The experts have prepared the ground for the meeting of the foreign ministers of the six Gulf states which will open tomorrow evening at the guest palace at Al-Ghubrah, where the ministers will initial the basic statute of the Cooperation Council of the Gulf Arab States. The statute will then be submitted to their majesties and highnesses, the heads of the six Gulf states, for endorsement when they hold their next summit.

His Excellency Salim Isma'il Suwayd, head of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry, made a statement to the radio (?reporter) following the final session of the experts committee. He said the discussions of the experts committee had been successful [words indistinct]. He said the delegates' discussion had been pervaded by a spirit of true cooperation which would serve the peoples of the region.

The radio reporter met the leaders of the delegation of Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

His Excellency Ahmad 'Ali, under secretary of the Qatari Ministry of Transportation and Communication, said the council was being established to satisfy the aspirations of the peoples of the region for stability, progress and prosperity. He added that the peoples in the region were bound by strong ties of history, religion and kinship.

His Excellency Shaykh Isma'il Ibrahim [name indistinct] of Saudi Arabia said that the six states [words indistinct] of the Cooperation Council had common characteristics and were linked by strong ties. He said their work was an affirmation of the bases of those ties existing among the peoples of the six states. He said: We hope the coming meetings of their excellencies the ministers, their majesties and their highnesses will produce results which will achieve integration and full coordination for their states.

Dr Tariq 'Abd ar-Razzaq, head of the legal department of the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry, said: Relations linking the Gulf states impel them to formulate their interests in an organized manner. This is a step we have now taken by establishing the Cooperation Council.

It is worth mentioning that the experts committee of the Cooperation Council of the Gulf Arab States includes the Sultanate of Oman, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain and Kuwait.

GULF INFORMATION MINISTERS CONFERENCE BEGINS

GF100740 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] 'Abd al-'Aziz Muhammad ar-Rawwas, minister of information and youth affairs, opened the sixth Arab Gulf information ministers conference at Muscat's Intercontinental Hotel at 1030 today.

The ministers will review the recommendations made by information experts from Arab Gulf countries during their meetings for the past 3 days.

The Arab Gulf information ministers arrived in Oman yesterday to participate in the conference. They were received at the airport by the information and youth affairs minister and senior ministry officials.

COOPERATION COUNCIL SUMMIT TO BE HELD 26-27 MAY

JN091935 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Muscat, 9 Mar (QNA)--It was announced in Muscat today that a summit conference of the six Gulf states who are members of the Cooperation Council for the Arab Gulf States will be held 26-27 May.

This was stated by Qays az-Zawawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs and the spokesman of the Gulf foreign ministers conference currently meeting in Muscat. Following the foreign ministers' first session, Az-Zawawi said that the foreign ministers decided upon the date and venue of the summit and discussed most of the important issues relating to the supreme Council, the Ministerial Council and the General Secretariat. He added that they discussed the powers of the council's secretary general. He said that the foreign mministers are expected to initial the statutes of the council tomorrow, Tuesday, prior to referring it to the leaders of their states.

SEKOU TOURE ON GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE PROPOSALS

LD060930 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0712 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Riyadh, 6 Mar (SPA)--Guinea's president, Ahmed Sekou Toure, has called on Iraq and Iran to cease fire and to implement the proposals announced yesterday by the good offices committee for mediation between the two countries.

In a statement to AL-JAZIRAH published today, the Guinea president said the committee will not succeed in its efforts unless there is a cease-fire, followed by a gradual withdrawal of the Iraqi forces, and the two sister countries--Iraq and Iran--undertake to respect each other's internal affairs. The Guinea president said the committee, during its intensive talks in both capitals--Baghdad and Tehran--sensed meritorious and tangible response and good and fraternal understanding to the committee's mission. He expressed his hope that the efforts of the committee would be crowned with success and that the fraternal sides would enforce the committee's proposals calling for peace and good-neighbor relations.

PAKISTAN, TURKISH AIDES ON EFFORT TO HALT GULF WAR

LD091149 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 6 Mar 81 pp 1-2

[Yunis Muhammad Ishaq report: "Pakistani President Tells ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: 'We Have Submitted Our Proposals and Are Awaiting an Answer From Both Sides'"]

[Excerpts] Jidda--Members of the Islamic good offices committee left Jidda yesterday after mediation efforts between Iraq and Iran which produced a peace formula between the two countries under which a cease-fire between Iraq and Iran will come into effect at midnight on the night of Thursday/Friday 12/13 March. The withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Iranian territory is to take place 20 March and is to be completed within 4 weeks. The cease-fire and the withdrawal of forces is to take place under the supervision of military observers from member countries of the Islamic Conference Organization.

In an exclusive statement to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT before returning home President Ziaul Haq said: It is premature to talk about forming a military committee to keep the peace between Iraq and Iran, particularly since we have not yet officially received any response from the two countries. For our part, we hope the response will be positive, and as soon as we received both sides' answers the various committees will begin their work.

The Pakistani president said that the Islamic good offices committee's visits to both countries and its dialogue with both sides were successful. The response by both sides to the committee's work was particularly encouraging. He added: "It is difficult now to say when the military committee will begin its work, before receiving the answers of the two sides." The Pakistani president said that fixing 13 March as the date for the cease-fire was intended to give both sides time to study the proposals submitted by the Islamic good offices committee. It is quite natural that both sides should take some time to implement the proposals, particularly regarding the issuing of orders for the withdrawal of forces from the battlefronts between the two countries--especially as the borders between the two countries exceed 1,000 square km [as published]. He added: Moreover, 13 March will be a Friday, which would lend a special significance to this decision.

President Ziaul Haq described Iraq's response as extremely encouraging, "enabling us to carry out our work in the desired manner." He said that the military committee to be set up to implement the peace arrangements will consist of troops from Pakistan, Turkey, Bangladesh, Palestine, Malaysia and Guinea. These countries will, of course, participate in an Islamic military peace-keeping force when the need arises.

Concluding, he said: We hope that the response will be positive. Most important of all is that we in the committee sought to submit practical proposals for settling the conflict, so that through them we can reqch a comprehensive formula for peace between the two countries.

Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu declined to comment on his expectations regarding the responses of Tehran and Baghdad to the Islamic proposals. He said: It is premature to evaluate the position of the two countries toward these proposals, particularly since we have not yet received any official answer from the two sides. He said: If it is necessary for us to go back then we will do so. I hope we will not be compelled to do so, particularly since we are still hopeful that the two countries will respond to the proposals, which reflect the warm response shown to our mission and the interest of both sides in the success of this mission for the benefit of the Islamic nation.

BAHRAIN

PRIME MINISTER PRAISES GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL

LD091319 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 3 Mar 81 pp 8-9

[Interview granted by Bahrain Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman to Ayman Habib--date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] I asked his highness: Your Highness, how do you view the Gulf's future in the light of the establishment of the Cooperation Council [for the Gulf States] and what do you expect it to achieve?

[Answer] The Gulf Cooperation Council has come at a time when we are in dire need of such an effort. In fact, we have long been hoping for and aspiring to the creation of a Gulf organization at this level. We thank God that this wish has been realized, and I would say that if there is cooperation between the Gulf states it is to be found in the establishment of this council which will be a strong and solid force for the Gulf area and the Arab and Islamic world.

[Question] Is it true, Your Highness, that the purpose of establishing the council is to narrow the rift which has reportedly been occurring among the Gulf states?

[Answer] I do not think there is a rift among the Gulf states, but it can be said that the formation of the council was for the purpose of coordinating present Gulf policies. I believe that we live in an area whose countries' relations are as good as they can be. I assure you that the role of this council is no more than that of coordinating Gulf policies.

[Question] Your Highness, what are the possibilities of other states joining the Gulf Cooperation Council?

[Answer] I would like to make it clear first that we do not wish to jump to conclusions about other countries joining this council, particularly since the aim is to support other countries--both Arab and Muslim. I would like to stress that the council does not constitute a bloc against anybody or against any particular side. Rather, the establishment of this council will be a gain for the Arab and the non-Arab countries. I believe we must give the council the opportunity and more time to be able to prove its existence and its effectiveness so that, consequently, it will act as an example. Afterward, I believe that the door will be open to whoever wishes to join the Gulf Cooperation Council.

[Question] The declaration of the establishment of this council was interpreted as being a new axis in the area behind which stand certain major powers. What is Your Highness' comment?

[Answer] I assure you that the Gulf Cooperation Council is not a bloc or an axis against anybody. Whoever considers it to be so is mistaken. I also assure you that the establishment of such a council constitutes support for the Arab and Islamic countries as a whole and a unification of the policies of the Gulf region. I would like to make it clear that no big power has a role in the establishment of the council, for it emanates from the wisdom and consciousness of the Gulf leaderships. I can say that we all consider the establishment of this council a dream come true.

[Question] What are the reasons, Your Highness, for the omission in the Riyadh statement [on establishment of council] of the question of military and political cooperation, and what is the connection between this and the area's military capabilities?

[Answer] The Gulf region countries could be the strongest power politically, economically or militarily. But it is not the purpose of the establishment of the Gulf council to form a power; rather, we aim to develop our common interests within a unified framework. Furthermore, the formation of the Gulf Cooperation Council in this manner will be a deterrent against whoever may try to undermine our beliefs, sovereignty and common interests.

[Question] Your Highness, how do you explain the U.S. and Soviet statements about Gulf security?

[Answer] We have spoken several times, whether with regard to U.S. statements or Soviet statements, and have affirmed that the protection of the Gulf lies in unifying the stand of its countries which are capable of defending the region against any threats to it.

[Question] How do you, Your Highness, look at the Soviet attempts to cast doubts on the Gulf Cooperation Council?

[Answer] We are not affected by such propaganda. God willing, we are going ahead in forming the Gulf Cooperation Council with the feeling that it achieves the interests of our states. We will pay no attention to vituperation and one-upmanship because we have had enough of this kind of talk, which should not be a stumbling block in our path.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER REJECTS USE OF OUTSIDE FORCES

LD100944 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Mar (KUNA)--The Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH today reported Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal as saying the security of the Arabian Gulf must be based on the strategic capabilities of the region and not on outside military intervention.

Replying to a question by the paper about the U.S. plan to form a Rapid Deployment Force to protect oil supplies going to the West against any hostile Soviet action, Prince Sa'ud said: "Our position in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is clear on this matter, namely that the security of the region is built upon the potentials and abilities of the countries of the region and not on any military intervention."

The Saudi prince called on the Islamic states to pressure the Soviet Union to get it to respond to decisions they adopted within the framework of the Islamic Conference Organization to withdraw Soviet forces from Afghanistan and to find a political settlement in that Asian Islamic country.

He said he had hoped the Soviet Union would meet these decisions positively especially now that it is trying to find a political solution. He added: "Without any doubt, the Islamic states will exercise pressure in their coming meeting," the date of which he did not specify.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES FRG PARLIAMENTARIAN

LD081153 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1135 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Mar (SPA)--Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal received at noon today Juergen Moellemann, member of the foreign and defense committee in the Federal German parliament, and spokesman of the West German Liberal Party.

After the meeting Moellemann said that his visit to the kingdom falls within the framework of close cooperation between the two countries. He added that he exchanged views with Prince Sa'ud on cooperation, bilateral relations and the international situation.

Referring to the recent statement made by Saudi Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to the German magazine DER SPEIGEL, Moellemann said that it was an excellent frank statement which touched on all matters of interest to both countries, particularly the question of cooperation. He affirmed that the prince had dotted he i's in respect to many issues.

UAE

SADDAM HUSAYN'S ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE

GF071019 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Iraqi Revolution Command Council Secretary General Tariq Hasan al-'Abdallah arrive in the UAE this afternoon. He carries a written message to President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from his brother Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. He was received upon arrival by Chief of the President's Office Surur ibn Muhammad and Chief of Protocol Sa'id ad-Darmarki.

7 Mar Departure

JN071734 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1705 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Mar (GNA)--Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, secretary of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and chief of the president's office, left Abu Dhabi this evening at the end of a short visit to the UAE.

Al-'Abdallah head conveyed a message to the UAE president from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn dealing with bilateral relations and issues of the common interest.

MINISTER OF STATE RECEIVES IRAQI FINANCE MINISTER

GF081337 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] The minister of state for foreign affairs, Rashid 'Abdallah, met with the Iraqi finance minister, Thamir Razuqi, this afternoon. The Iraqi minister arrived in the UAE earlier today. During the meeting, which was attended by the Iraqi ambassador to the UAE, Sa'd 'Abd al-Majid al-Faysal, bilateral relations, means of economic cooperation and the current Arab situation were discussed as well as issues of bilateral interest.

8 Mar Departure

JN081740 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Mar (GNA)--Iraqi Finance Minister Thamir Razuqi left Abu Dhabi this afternoon after a visit of several hours to the UAE during which he discussed with UAE officials bilateral relations and the current international economic situation. Razuqi had visited Qatar before coming to the UAE.

PDRY

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON COUNTRY'S WEAPONS

LD061404 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Mar 81 EA

[Summary] On 5 March, while addressing two groups of recruits to the armed forces gathered in Al-Anad District, Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, member of the Political Bureau and defense minister, referred to the nature of the current plots being hatched by reactionary circles and by imperialism.

He said they had indulged in incitement in order to make the situation tense and to invent events not serving the interests of the countries and peoples of the area. He stressed the readiness of Democratic Yemen--the people, government and armed forces--to stand resolutely against anything designed to violate the sovereignty of the homeland and the freedom of its territories. He said: Today we are more able than at any other time to defend the revolution and safeguard its gains and we have the weapons to enable us to do that.

Brother 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar recalled that the sophisticated weapons that the Yemeni armed forces possess are capable of hitting back at anybody who allowed himself to be seduced into violating our sacred homeland.

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD ADDRESSES WOMEN'S CONGRESS

LD071954 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1245 GMT 7 Mar 81 EA

[Address by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at opening of the extraordinary general congress of the General Union of Women in at Tawahi on 7 March--recorded]

[Excerpt] It has been proved that our age is an age of revolution by peoples struggling for liberation, progress, socialism and peace in the world and that is something which attracts vicious, mad hostility by the forces of world imperialism and their supporters. The time has passed when imperialists determined the destinies of people and dominated their resources. Now these forces can only conspire, commit aggression and threaten the security and peace of the world since more and more national socialist victories have been achieved by the revolutions of peoples yearning for a new, free life.

Since our country and our area in general is waging a just struggle for progress and development, it is exposed to numerous conspiracies and forms of international terrorism and political provocation aimed at creating centers of tension in the area and weakening the security, stability and progress of its peoples in order to pave the way for imperialist military intervention in it and the seizure of its national resources. In the face of these dangers we have never spared any effort or energy in confronting all the machinations and ambitions of the imperialist forces. We have called on all the state of the area to be aware of the dangers of imperialist aggressiveness and to embark on constructive joint action in order to clear the area of hostile foreign military bases and consolidate security and stability in it.

It is regrettable that some people were (?not satisfied with) the actual imperialist military establishment in the territories, waters and airspace of this region but reached the point of colluding with the imperialist forces in building aggressive military bases and evading joint action by all the states of the area to guarantee security, peace and the progress of its peoples.

We in Democratic Yemen reaffirm the principle of the collective historic responsibility of all the peoples and states of the area without exception in order to keep it safe from the aggressive dangers of imperialist threats, moves and military bases.

PFLO RADIO DENOUNCES GULF COUNCIL MEETING IN OMAN

LD072132 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 7 Mar 81 EA

[Excerpts] The second meeting of experts of the Cooperation Council of the Gulf Arab states is being held today in Muscat. The meeting will draw up a final formula for the constitution of the council covering all sectors and all the political, cultural, economic and military implications for the member states of the council.

It is natural for the meeting to be held in any one of the states in the region. It is also natural for the meeting to be held in Muscat under normal conditions. However, it is not normal for this meeting or any other like it to be held in a country passing through exceptional circumstances, as is the case at present in the Sultanate of Oman.

In such circumstances such a meeting or conference can only be interpreted as a justification for the agent regime to take further steps in its collaboration with the U.S. and British imperialists.

One of the main aims of the Cooperation Council is to keep the region free from disputes and international conflicts; but the fact that Oman has opened its doors to imperialist troops, be they American or British, and permitted them to set up permanent military bases and use other Omani ports and areas makes the Qabus regime's participation in the council a source of increased doubt over the council's declared objectives.

Keeping the Gulf region free from international tension requires the removal of the U.S. and British military presence from the region. The region will continue to be under the imperialist umbrella as long as this presence exists, a victim of international tension.

Ignoring the Soviet call for Gulf security [Brezhnev's New Delhi proposals] and working against it in whatever way possible must be considered an embodiment of imperialist policy and consequently taken as direct participation in the continued subjection of the region to international forces of destabilization.

MINISTER DEPARTS FOR LIBYA, ALGERIA, BULGARIA

LD081810 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Brother Anis Hasan Yahya, member of the Central Committee, deupty chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of fish resources, left Aden this morning at the head of a delegation for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahariyah, the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and people's Bulgaria at the invitation of his counterparts in those countries.

In a statement to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY, Brother Anis Hasan Yahya said he would be holding talks with his counterparts in those countries on the development of cooperation in the field of the fish industry and the strengthening of struggle relations between our country and those fraternal and friendly countries. He pointed out that his visits would culminate in the signing of bilateral cooperation protocols in the field of fisheries. Concluding his statement he said his tour was the result of a directive from the party and state leadership to achieve effective cooperation between our country and those countries in the field of fisheries.

He was seen off at the airport by Brother Hisham Hail Ahmad, deputy minister of fish resources, and a number of officials from the Ministry of Fish Resources.

EGYPT, FRANCE INITIAL NUCLEAR COOPERATION ACCORD

NC091313 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] This morning Egypt and France initialed an agreement and a technical protocol on joint cooperation on the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, particularly in the field of electricity, within the framework of the statement that was signed by the Egyptian and French foreign ministers on 12 February during President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat's visit to France. During that important visit France agreed in principle to provide Egypt with two nuclear power stations having a total capacity of 2,000 megawatts.

The technical agreement was signed for the Egyptian side by Engineer Ahmad Fahmi 'Abd as-Sattar, chairman of the Egyptian Nuclear Power Stations, and for the French side by Monsieur (Digon), assistant to the French minister of industry and energy.

Minister of Electricity and Energy Engineer Muhammad Mahir Abazah has stated:

[Begin recording] The agreement and the protocol that were initialed today and that will be signed in Paris at the end of this month, God willing, represent an important historic step that will usher Egypt into the age of the peaceful use of nuclear energy for serving the ambitious Egyptian development plans.

History will record this great achievement under the era of peace under the wise leadership of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. Egypt's nuclear program from now until the year 2000 includes the setting up of eight nuclear power stations having a total capacity of 8,000 megawatts. These power stations will provide about 40 percent of Egypt's requirements of the electric power by the end of this century. [end recording]

AS-SADAT DELIVERS PHYSICIANS DAY SPEECH 7 MAR

NC071431 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Speech delivered by President Anwar as-Sadat at a ceremony held in Dar al-Hikmah in Cairo to mark Egypt's physicians day--live]

[Text] In the name of God. Brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, doctors of Egypt: As usual every year we meet on such a day to review together the procession of achievements. Before coming to this hall, we all saw last year's accomplishments. The most important thing that drew my attention is the fact that we do not make promises haphazardly, but that the work is progressing diligently and resolutely.

The projects which we spoke about last year, and which were a mere dream then, are now being realized, particularly the medicine project. This project, moreover, takes into consideration the battles we are now waging, such as the food security battle. This project is not limited to providing medicine and bringing benefits to our doctors and their fund but also takes into consideration our present battle of food security and its needs.

This in itself is an accomplishment which indicates that we are proceeding along the right path and that, as your doyen Dr Hamdi said, when using the most modern technology we take into consideration the needs of our people and the battles they wage. We also take into consideration everything that we do in the field, school and university and in the doctors union.

In our projects we always take into consideration the battles that our people are waging and the deeds we are carrying out to rebuild the edifice of this homeland and the edifice of prosperity for every male and female citizen of Egypt. We have seen this accomplishment before I came to this hall. We also heard the speeches by the doyen and the minister. I thank God almighty that this year we have been able to add to the procession of loyalty names that are dear to us, to all Egypt and to the entire Arab nation.

What remains for me is to tell you about last year's achievements. Regarding the Arab situation everything we said has come true. I said and reiterated in the past, not out of arrogance or boastfulness, that the Arabs have isolated themselves from Egypt and that they were never able to isolate Egypt. I also said that the Arabs would be paralyzed without Egypt. [applause] Whereas without the Arabs Egypt would have freedom of movement and could achieve what all of them cannot achieve together. [applause]

What happened? An important event took place last year--the Iraqi president's decision to attack Iran. Both countries are Muslim. The most important part of the decision was that instead of trying to dress our wounds, whether in our Arab nation or in our Islamic nation, it was a painful blow and had dimensions that we could do without not only for the present but for the future as well.

They recently held the Islamic conference in At-Ta'if. What was the result? It was the further division of the Islamic world in the wake of more division in the Arab nation.

As you have followed events with me, last year divisions inside the Arab nation intensified and reached such a point that at the end of 1980, that is, 2 or 3 months ago, the entire world was ridiculing the alarming Arab divisions: There was division between Jordan and Syria and between Syria and Iraq; Saudi Arabia had severed its relations with Libya; Libya and Algeria were engaged in a battle with the Moroccan king; South Yemen was threatening Oman; South Yemen was also threatening Saudi Arabia and North Yemen; North Yemen had achieved the status where it could begin bargaining; the Lebanese tragedy was increasing in depth, bitterness and pain--the partition of Lebanon has become a reality; and the civil war in Syria--the events that are daily taking place in Syria are not published.

What is taking place in Syria is something that no one can believe--it is a civil war in every sense of the word. In Aleppo the Syrian Armed Forces are demolishing the houses of peaceful citizens, including women, children and men. Mass murders and executions have taken place in the prisons. The day an attack took place on Hafiz al-Asad was a black day to all the strugglers in Syria and in the prisons. Sentences were passed for the execution of these strugglers without trial merely because there was an attempt against Hafiz al-Asad.

This is the Arab situation. What has happened in our Islamic world? There are more divisions because the leaders of the Islamic world today are the ones who have brought the Arab nation to its present condition, namely, further division. At their meeting in At-Ta'if they were not able to clearly condemn the Soviet Union for what is taking place in Afghanistan, never. They were not able to resolve one question.

However and as usual, they used the Camp David excuse to justify all their mistakes, as they have grown accustomed to doing because of their inability to take action. Consequently, and no sooner had the conference closed than Iran broke off relations with Jordan and Morocco. Meanwhile, and while Jordan engaged in polemics with Syria, it was typical of Hafiz al-Asad to find weapons at his disposal and to mass them on the Jordanian border to threaten the Jordanian people. Syrian radio then made the statement that Syria was capable of striking any place in Jordan, as if that was something to boast about! It was just a childish act! When Saudi Arabia paid the price to Al-Asad he withdrew his soldiers from the Jordanian border.

Can it be believed that the Palestinians, who are fighting for a cause, stand alongside the Soviet Union and not on the side of Afghanistan? This is the climax of the tragedy and of the farce!

As far as the Arab state of affairs is concerned, all these things occurred last year. As far as the foreign state of affairs is concerned you have heard what has been said about the European initiative. Egypt has taken a lucid stance in this respect.

We are exerting every effort to establish comprehensive peace in the area and forever end this battle, which may continue for hundreds of years without any result. I have announced our stance. We support any European initiative which would complement what we have begun at Camp David and which would not be geared against what we have achieved at Camp David.

The least that could be said at this time, and even 3 or more years from now, is that the results we have achieved at Camp David are magnificent. When I say this I do not exaggerate.

For the first time in Israel's history Israel and the Israeli prime minister have agreed to evacuate the occupied Palestinian territories in the West Bank and Gaza. They have also agreed that Israeli military rule will end as soon as the structure of the elected autonomous government emerges. The Israeli prime minister has approved of Israel's withdrawal to security points. Instead of the occupation being endless, as it now is, it is limited to a transitional 5-year period. Only 1 day after the results of the elections are known in the West Bank and Gaza the Israeli military government and the Israeli civilian rule will end. The Israelis will then withdraw to the security points. The present form of occupation has been one of an unspecified period. It has now been limited to 5 years. When 3 of these 5 years have elapsed we will sit together with the Palestinians so that they can determine their own fate.

These are the stipulations of the Camp David agreement. But in the Arab world they have not read these provisions. Ignorance and rancor have gripped their hearts--and they did not read the Camp David agreement. The Camp David agreement brings about the end of the Israeli occupation at the very moment at which the structure of the Palaestinian autonomous government emerges. The Israeli civilian government will end. Israel will withdraw to the security points. All Arab prisoners will return to their kinfolk. As you have heard me say, Palestinian women complained to me in Jerusalem that fathers, husbands and brothers are in the Israeli prisons and that, in our Arab world, they are trading with the destiny of the Palestinian cause. You have heard me say these things.

We have made magnificent achievements. However, ignorance, rancor and bitterness have blinded them to these achievements. Nevertheless, Egypt has not abandoned, and will never abandon, this Arab cause. We consider ourselves responsible for this cause from the perspectives of history and of leadership. [applause]

The Jordanian option--we are the originators of the Jordanian option. In 1974, after the first disengagement, King Husayn was here with me in Egypt and we issued the famous Alexandria statement. The PLO, at Syria's behest, attacked us for this statement. What did the statement say? It said that we were preparing to go to Geneva and because of this a clear and defined relationship must be established between Jordan and the new Palestinian state. Why? So that we could confront Israel's allegations and utterances in Geneva.

The Jordanian option about which they are talking today calls for King Husayn to join the talks so as to speak on behalf of the Palestinians. No, I have declared our position on this. I have declared it at Camp David and I am declaring it before you. I have declared it to President Carter and Prime Minister Begin, and the three of us have agreed that none of us alone nor the three of us together have the right to speak on behalf of the Palestinians or to decide their fate, but that the Palestinians' fate must be decided by the Palestinians themselves. I have declared this clearly and this has been our position up to today. If one must speak about Palestine no one must be allowed to do so other than the Palestinians themselves. We shall only provide assistance.

There have been attempts to raise the issue of the waters and the issue of the borders in the West Bank and Gaza, but Egypt's position is clear--everything that concerns the West Bank and Gaza belongs to the Palestinians, and they themselves must decide on it before the world. For the sake of this I have called for the establishment of a Palestinian government-in-exile, just as all the liberation movements in the world have done.

When I was at the European Parliament they understood all this. Why? Because in World War II when Hitler invaded Europe governments-in-exile were formed and these governments returned to their liberated homelands. Why should we go far away? Let us take Algeria, for example. When at Egypt's request the provisional Algerian Government was established here in Cairo many in Europe laughed, saying that it was a joke since there were a half million French soldiers in Algeria, backed by all of NATO's equipment, and since France had declared that Algeria was French and not Algerian and its representatives were in the French Parliament and Senate. Only a few years passed before the provisional Algerian Government was negotiating in Switzerland. After De Gaulle came to power this government negotiated in Switzerland, Algerian independence was announced and the provisional Algerian government-in-exile entered a liberated Algeria.

This is what I have called for and declared, and I want the Palestinians to believe it. But, regrettably, there is division among the Palestinians. There are further divisions in the Arab nation around the Palestinians. There are more divisions in every direction, to the extent that the Palestinians, who are calling for the right of self-determination and for a national homeland and aspirations, stand with the Soviet Union against Afghanistan and they want us to go along with them. This took place last year.

The last thing that took place in the foreign field was my going to and addressing the European Parliament. All of you, all Europe and the entire world heard my address. Yes, Egypt can move in all directions to achieve what it wants while the divisions among the Arabs intensify--and, regrettably, they have taken this division to the entire Islamic world, making the entire area divided among itself.

You will remember that the famous Baghdad conference resolutions, after we had signed the Camp David accords, stipulated that Egypt be boycotted and isolated and that the Egyptian people be economically strangled.

The year that really was the bottleneck, 1979, passed. The aid, which was only $500 million, did not arrive. We depended on it for liquidity to pay the installments on debts due, so that these installments would not accumulate and so that we could fulfill our people's commitments. Nineteen seventy-nine passed. The whole of Europe stood by us: Western Europe, the United States, Japan, the whole world stood by us, except for the Arabs and the communists. God willed, as you heard me say in Aswan, that a miracle take place and the international bank spoke with amazement of the Egyptian balance of payments because it was balanced overnight.

We have suffered. As I said, 1979 was the year of the bottleneck. We also suffered in 1980, but by the end of 1980 God was with us, with our sweat, with our honesty and with the nobility and glory of this people. We discovered new oil. This gave us 2 billion pounds for our balance of payments. In 3 more years the discovered oil, which will require pipelines to reach the commercial markets--this may take from 2 to 3 years--the 2 billion pounds will increase to 12 billion pounds. [applause]

For this reason, I did not wait 2 or 3 years to get the 12 billion pounds, but we started to draw up plans for intensive cultivation. This year, God willing, we will begin with 50,000 feddans for cultivation, not reclamation. A city will also be built. Every 50,000 feddans will have a city around which there will be several towns. The city will include a hospital, postal service and banks. Today, we are endeavoring to solve two main problems--food and housing.

At the end of last year we drew up a program that we are now implementing. By 1985, we will be producing our food and the housing problem will be completely solved in the new and old cities, God willing. [applause] The necessary financing is available. I would not wait 3 years until the oil reached the market because we already have the finances. The foundations we have and our balance of payments allowed us to go ahead with that.

Maybe you have heard that Dr 'Abd ar-Raziq has generously increased the price of agricultural produce. The price of cotton was increased 10 pounds per kantar. This was announced last week. From now until 1 May, Labor Day, the government will be working actively. I have a meeting early tomorrow with Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, who is acting for the prime minister, Dr 'Abd ar-Raziq and some of our ministers. With me will be the vice president. We will discuss tomorrow what must be done by 1 May and what we could possibly do regarding the question of salaries in relation to prices. [applause]

Your doyen has spoken of the dilemma our sons, the junior doctors, are facing. I can tell you right now that our sons, the junior doctors, are not the only ones facing this dilemma. All graduates of comparable caliber are also facing this dilemma. For instance, I am facing such cases among the members of the judiciary. I can say the same about the armed forces, the policy and the universities. University instructors have complained to me. Their complaint has reached me more quickly because it has been conveyed through an instructor who lives with me at home. [applause]

God willing, we will devote tomorrow morning's meeting to ending the sufferings of our sons who are beginning their lives and to ending the sufferings of the overburdened, low-bracket income employees of the government or of the public sector.

Our work is one of a state that has completely mustered all its assets. Our organization has emerged. The executive authority is performing its task. Stability and the supremacy of the law exist. The base of the legislative authority has been widened. Before, the legislative authority consisted of only one assembly, namely, the People's Assembly. It now consists of an assembly and a council. The latter is the council of the Egyptian family. This council sits with esteem, calm and wisdom to study everything and to express its opinion about everything.

Our organs have been completed. A law has been promulgated setting up the press as a fourth estate. The Journalist Union elections were held yesterday. God willing, I will go to them on 31 March [as heard] to see them in their very own home. I intended to do this. However, I waited a while to allow the election battle to end. Irrespective of the result of this election battle I had planned to go to them. However, they were the first to be gracious and invited me to visit them on 31 March. I will go and see them there, in their very own home, so that the whole of Egypt will live the battle we are waging--the battle for prosperity and for reconstruction, not the battle of animosity, hatred, spite or of the conflict that nearly destroyed this country several times. No, we are now passing through the most magnificent points of transformation in our life.

As I have already told you, and God be praised, we have now procured the requisites for initiating a very ambitious reconstruction so that, ultimately, we will give a happy home to every one of our sons and daughters of the coming generations, God willing. Thus, we will resolve the two deep-seated crises--food and housing--by means of the newly reclaimed land and by means of Egypt's new map, new cities and new communities. Today Hamdi said that he has not taken delivery of the 1 million meters. In the 10 Ramadan City, there are 2 billion meters. Perhaps you have heard Engineer Baqum making explanations to me on television. He told me there will be 2 million meters for the unions alone. I told him: I have promised every separate union 1 million meters. He told me: No, these 2 million meters will become available only by 6 October. However, there are three new cities that have already been built. Let them take the remaining 1 million meters from these cities. Therefore, 2 million meters will be available by 6 October. Let your doyen go and take possession of this area [applause] so that he cannot tell us that he has not taken possession of the 2 million meters.

Thank God, I say that God Almighty always vidicates the sincere and truthful ones. As far as our Arab and Muslim brothers are concerned, we feel from the bottom of our hearts that we assume our responsibility of leadership in Egypt through honesty and faithfulness.

Therefore, I thank God that He alone has helped us remain aloof from all this pettiness they have perpetrated. God has then given us our requisites for building Egypt so that Egypt will return to its past status; that is, the strongest, the wealthiest and the noblest among all the Arabs. Egypt will also rehssume its status as their leader and as their mind and heart. [applause]

I say these things on behalf of the Egyptian people. At the same time I harbor in my heart absolutely no rancor against any of them, despite what they have done. [applause] Never, a strong person bears no malice in his heart. Only the weak and ignorant bear malice. A self-confident person never bears grudges. We do not bear any grudges, exactly as was illustrated following the October war.

After the October war, after we restored our self-confidence and after we restored the world's confidence in us, all bitterness and wounds between us and Israel ended, just as happened between Germany and France, between civilized peoples. In Egypt, every bitterness and all doubts that were in our hearts were eliminated by the October war, after we proved ourselves. We are a noble people. We have extended our hands in peace. The whole world supports us to this day. The latest stand of the world was that declared in the European Parliament. [applause]

We harbor no rancor against anyone. However, after this experiment they must know Egypt and must know their own status in relation to Egypt.

The question of autonomy should have ended a year after we had signed the treaty in 1979. We should have finished it in 1980. We were unable to do so.

The year 1981 is an election year in Israel. It has been decided to hold early elections. They will be held in June, instead of November. We shall wait until then.

However, I say before you and our people that we do not change our stands nor do we ever change our skin. Egypt's stand remains firm: There must be full autonomy as stipulated in Camp David and the Palestinians must, according to Camp David, rule themselves for 5 years. This is a transition period which will, as I said, determine the end of occupation, which now seems endless. The 5-year transition period will determine this end. After 3 years of the start of the transition period we shall sit down together with the Palestinians so that they may determine their fate. According to Camp David they have the right of veto.

The Arabs have not read all this that I have said. They have embarked on a process of hatred, ignorance and emotionalism, and I do not know what else. They have, regrettably, been like this throughout their history.

Egypt is free of treason and treachery. Egypt enjoys sincerity and loyalty. That is why the people have lived as one and with one will for 7,000 years in spite of all the raiders and all the colonialists. This is also in spite of the fact that at times we were poor and tired, but we have never given up our dignity. Today, we are rich by God's blessings in our land. We will not be conceited. We will remain faithful and sincere, as we have always been in the Arab and the Islamic world and in the world as a whole, for 7,000 years.

Concerning autonomy, we are waiting for the results of the Israeli elections. The new U.S. President, Reagan, will have by then studied the details of the problem, because the problem has hundreds of details and dimensions. Let him have his time. After the Israeli elections we will sit down.

As I have told you, I repeat now that we are committed to the Camp David agreement. This includes limiting the present endless occupation with the 5-year transition period. The Palestinians will rule themselves while the Israelis will withdraw to points of security. All prisoners in Israeli prisons will return to their families. The Palestinians will, after 3 of the 5 years, sit with us to determine their future. They will have the right to veto whatever they reject. Nothing will be imposed on them. Egypt is committed to this. We have signed this at Camp David and we do not deny our signature or our pledge. We do not deny honesty, sincerity, ethics or trust. That is in relation to our plans until we meet again next year, God willing. [applause]

You have talked about your battle, and I have told you there will be a meeting early tomorrow to ease the sufferings of our toiling classes. It will be a year of action and just redistribution of burdens. There is no reason for us to be nervous or to do anything incomplete. We will work in complete calmness and in an atmosphere of safety, security, rule of law and the present stability. Tomorrow we will endeavour to remove the suffering of the toiling people. This will be apparent by 1 May, God willing.

As for the remainder of the year, there will be domestic construction. I have assigned a deputy prime minister for popular development to this task. Aid must reach those deserving it and the burdens must be redistributed justly and according to the rule of law, not by custodianship, expropriation or detentions. All this is gone forever.

Nothing is left of the past year that I have not spoken to you about. I have discussed all that took place during the past period. We come to the conclusion that God is always for truth, sincerity, loyalty and ethics. I have said that ethics are indivisible.

I ask God that I may meet with you again next year, when the state will have achieved for you all that it promised.

Our Lord! Let not our hearts deviate now after Thou hast guided us, but grant us mercy from thine own presence; for Thou art the grantor of bounties without measure. [Koranic verse]

God's peace and mercy be with you.

AS-SADAT MAY MAGAZINE ARTICLE MOURNS BADAWI DEATH

NC091110 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0929 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 9 Mar (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has described Armed Forces Commander in Chief Field Marshal Ahmad Badawi, who was martyred a week ago as he was inspecting the forces in the western desert, as "an Egyptian in flesh and blood." The president says that "the martyred field marshal was an embodiment of all the characteristics of the Egyptian man. He had the Egyptian traits of gallantry, humane nature, perfectionism through knowledge and reading, sharp intellect, faith and self-confidence. Field Marshal Ahmad Badawi was an example of the genuine Egyptian soldier. The immortal October epoch turned him into a splendid example of the Egyptian commander in the most violent moments in history."

President as-Sadat says this in his serialized weekly article in the weekly newspaper MAP under the headline: "I Have Known Them." Following is the text of the article:

It was before sunset. I had just finished my office work and was busy reading the reports while my mind was thinking about many other things. I am not like anybody else in the state. I work, but my mind is ticking 24 hours a day. The vice president unexpectedly telephoned me to say "Ahmad Badawi and some of his colleagues have had an accident at Siwah."

Husni Musarak wanted to soften the impact of the news on me, because he knew how much I love and trust the armed forces commanders and how proud I am of them. They are very dear sons, more so to me than my own sons, because they are always ready to die at any time. When I give them an order they carry it out without question, like for example in the October war.

So he wanted to break the news gradually to me. Sensing from the first moment that something dreadful had happened, I said: Husni, has anything happened? He said, however, that he was looking into the details. A short while later, he contacted me again to say that Badawi--may God bless his soul--had died together with some commanders who were with him in one plane.

I said: Why did the commanders use one plane when the orders, for safety, were that they should not all use one and the same plane. These orders were issued by you when you were commander of the air force. How did the accident happen? What type of plane was it?

The vice president answered: I do not know why they all boarded the same plane. I also do not know their number. I will now contact Siwah for the rest of the details. As for the plane, it was a Commando helicopter.

It was clear that the vice president knew all the details but he wanted to ease the impact on me by giving me the details gradually. I was surprised, however, when he told me that the plane was of the Commando type because the Commando has two Rolls Royce engines and is totally safe and very strong, because if one engine stops its power automatically transfers to the second engine, which then does the work of two engines.

The third time, Husni Mubarak gave me all the details of the accident. I learned that the plane was of the Russian Ni-8 type. One of the dull characteristics of this plane is that its engines are very weak and do not compare with the engines of the Commando. The calamity is that the spare fuel tanks are located inside the plane. I myself used to ride in this plane to visit the forces, and I used to sit next to the fuel tank inside. This is very dangerous.

I asked the vice president: Why did Badawi and his companions not take the Commando, which is the safe plane, instead of the Mi-8?

He answered: I have in fact contacted Armed Forces Commander Shabanah and asked why he allowed it, and he told me that he had asked Commander in Chief Ahmad Badawi to wait and not to leave Siwah until the Commando arrived, as per instructions, but Badawi told him these exact words: Why the waste. There is no need for the extravagance; we have the Mi-8 and it will take us.

There were two planes and they should have split up and used both planes, but the commanders, who had spent the whole day with Badawi, who was a real human being, wanted to be with him on the same plane, despite the instructions.

I immediately dealt with the situation and adopted the necessary measures. I was faced with such situation three times in the past. The first time was when 'Abd an-Nasir died and I was summoned to go to his house. When I got there I discovered that he died 2 hours earlier. It was imperative that the situation should be dealt with promptly. The second time was the penetration after the cease-fire. The bulge itself was not important as far as I was concerned, but the penetration after the cease-fire was.

Therefore, I faced the situation as was my habit. I asked Husni to make all the necessary arrangements. I told him: The funeral should take place tomorrow with full military honors and you should watch over this. Abu Ghazalah should return immediately from Paris. The vice president told me: I have actually contacted Abu Ghazalah in Paris. If necessary, I will send him a plane from here.

What the people must know is that the post of the commander in chief of the armed forces, like the post of the president of the republic, must not remain vacant for a moment, because a decision might be needed during that moment. During Nixon's visit to Egypt they installed a telephone for him in the car which took him from the pyramids to the 'Abidin palace, a telephone in the train and a telephone in the helicopter, so that he would immediately contact the Pentagon should something happen.

The same thing applies to the armed forces. The post of the commander in chief must not remain vacant for one moment. In 1972, when I dismissed the war minister and before my secretary had informed the minister of his dismissal, I had in my house the acting chief of staff, whom I had given the powers of an acting commander in chief until 2000, when the new minister, the late Field Marshal Ahmad Isma'il, arrived.

The same thing happened to Abu Ghazalah. As soon as he arrived he immediately presented himself to the vice president, who informed him of his appointment as acting commander in chief until the new appointments were issued, and thus the vacuum was filled.

Great sadness overwhelmed the country over the death of Ahmad Badawi and his companions. My own family was greatly overwhelmed with sorrow because my wife had known these commanders since the October war days when she was in the hospitals and the new chief of staff, 'Abd Rabb an-Nabi, was among the injured.

My children asked me not to board a helicopter. However, on the day of the funeral, I asked for a helicopter and boarded it because should an accident occur, we would cancel all the weapons we have [as received]. Car accidents occur more frequently than aircraft accidents. On the other hand, it is a question of God's destiny.

We faced the situation just as we faced the situation when the Jews made penetrations after the cease-fire. I gave my instructions to the vice president regarding the appointment of the new commanders. Some of these commanders changed the course of the battle, such as 'Abd al-Halim, who yesterday took over command of the second army. During the October war, 'Abd al-Halim led the forces that crossed [the Suez canal] at Ra's al-'Ush, which was one of the strongest point in the Bar-Lev line. He was west, following the battle through the radio with the officers who crossed. When he found that the battle was fluctuating, he crossed to join his officers and change the course of the battle at that particular point. They were two points and, as I said, they were two of the strongest points in the Bar-Lev line.

The new chief of staff, 'Abd ar-Rabb an-Nabi, was a commander of one of the divisions that achieved miracles. The new operations commander, Ibrahim al-'Urabi, was a tank officer who led the 21st Armored Division. He ferociously fought in the [Deversoir] Salient. The other commanders are all war veterans. They fought in the battlefields and did not sit in offices. Besides this generation, I have a second and third generation. This shows the magnificence and might of the October war and the might of the Egyptian Army and the Egyptian Armed Forces.

After I had participated in the funeral, had issued my instructions to the vice president and to Abu Ghazalah and had reviewed the new appointments, I returned to Al-Qanatir. As soon as I took off the military uniform I felt tired.

This happens to me each time after I face a situation. After 'Abd an-Nasir's death I was overcome by fatigue and fell unconscious during the funeral. After the Salient occurred I discovered that I had a urinary hemorrhage [nzaif fi al-bawl] as a result of exhaustion. This time, my mind, however, refused to think or work, although it is used to work 24 hours a day. I sat remembering Badawi, may God have mercy on his soul.

Badawi was graduated from the famous 1948 class, which included Shams Badran, who was director of Field Marshal 'Amir's office. At a certain time, the two occupied sensitive posts in the armed forces. When disputes broke out between the two, especially after the June defeat, 'Abd an-Nasir became apprehensive of them and dismissed them, as well as most of the officers who graduated from the 1948 class. Some of these officers went to the detention camps and the others went to their homes.

When I became president I was told that the officers who graduated from the 1948 class were among the most efficient officers we had. I ordered that they be returned to service, including Badawi.

Badawi excelled during the Third Army operations when the army crossed from Suez to Sinai. Two divisions crossed. One was led by Ahmad Badawi and the other by Yusuf 'Afifi, who is now governor of the Red Sea governorate.

After the [Deversoir] salient occurred and then the penetration after the cease-fire, the Second Army forces north of the Deversoir remained in contact with their command in the west. However, the two divisions of the Third Army lost contact with their command in Suez. It became necessary to provide them with supplies--water, food, ammunition and fuel. This was vital in order to enable the soldiers to survive and at the same time strike at the enemy.

Badawi took action concerning the issue of food; he cut down on the consumption of the food which was available to him so that it could last as long as possible. He did the same thing as far as gasoline supplies were concerned. This state of affairs lasted until Kissinger came and we agreed on the six points in accordance with which we opened the supply route to Ahmad Badawi.

However, and as they are accustomed to do, the Israelis created many difficulties. Discussions took place in the Israeli parliament; they wanted to wreak revenge. They demanded that the two divisions be crushed, being unaware of the military state of affairs. I say this because had they tried to do anything, I would have crushed all those who had been within the bulge in my country. Liquidating the bulge wouldn't have required more than an hour.

This television battle failed when they, for the first time, came face-to-face with an Arab leader whose thinking they could not paralyze with their gesticulation, just as the thinking of (Sa'd ash-Shadhili) had been paralyzed and he demanded that all forces be withdrawn from the east [of the Suez Canal]. They depended on just such a paralysis of thinking. They wanted to paralyze the thinking of those they had been facing by merely gesticulating in order to achieve a "cold" victory, without paying any price and without any meaning. The Israelis were compelled to approve the six points because we then held Israeli prisoners and because, for the first time in Israel's history, families kept a vigil outside the Defense Ministry. Before this time, the Israelis had never had any of their personnel taken prisoners or reported missing. To this time the Israelis still have some missing persons. Therefore, they were compelled to open the supply route. However, they harrassed Ahmad Badawi and tried to delay the passage of supplies.

I remember two stances taken by Ahmad Badawi. He took the first stance before the situation was stabilized and during the penetration. He directed the battle east and west by swimming across the canal. He would arrive in the city of Suez by swimming across the canal from east to west to organize the defense of Suez by using the people, the Army and the police to execute my instructions to avert the occupation of Suez at all costs. As a result, he hit 13 tanks of the Jews within 1 day, including 2 tanks which entered Suez and which were blown up in the streets. The Jews could not bear these losses and they kept away from Suez and stayed at a point called Az-Zaytiyah. In the daytime, Badawi returned to his forces in the east and he spent part of the night in Suez, organizing its defenses. Badawi took the second stance when the Israelis tried to hassle our forces, to raise obstacles and to unnerve Badawi in an attempt to starve the 50,000 men of the two Egyptian Third Army divisions. I began worrying about my sons stationed there. However, I was surpised by Israeli statements saying that Badawi carried out tank maneuvers all the time during the day, that Badawi had begun violating the cease-fire and that he moved his forces, who were supposedly besieged, toward 'Uyun Musa.

I asked: How is Badawi doing these things, while this process requires oil, gasoline, kerosene, grease and ammunition, let alone food and water?

I found out later that when our Third Army forces crossed eastward they seized a Bar-Lev line position. Among other things, our forces found in this position an underwater reservoir full of oil. It had been abandoned by the Israelis, who had fled in their pajamas. The Jews came later to destroy this position, but Badawi had already installed air defenses around it. This reservoir provided oil and gasoline.

However, this gasoline cannot be used for tanks, because if we use it for tanks, the tanks would explode. The reason is that tanks use kerosene. Badawi resolved this problem. He held a meeting with the field engineer and with the tank crews of his forces. He asked them to find a solution by turning gasoline into heavy fuel for tank use. Indeed, they were able to do this after having carried out several experiments to meet Badawi's demand; they added a proportion of grease to gasoline. Thus, the gasoline turned into heavy fuel--and Badawi's tanks continued to carry out training exercises daily within sight and hearing, and to the astonishment of, the Israelis. These forces even extended their lines by pressuring the Israelis whom they faced. My surprise was greater because Badawi had not conveyed these details to me in the daily report he sent by radio to the command.

Badawi also solved the water problem by ordering that wells be struck. He indeed found sufficient quantities of potable water. Furthermore, and while under siege, Badawi captured 'Uyun Musa. I remember that, at one time, the Israelis went to Badawi to give him water supplies. He was on the east bank and they were on the west bank. They hassled him with words and they brought with them foreign newsmen to take pictures of Badawi taking delivery of the water. Badawi took a tin full of water and spilled it before them and before the foreign newsmen--and Badawi astounded them all. Nobody, including the Israelis, the foreign newsmen or even ourselves, knew that Badawi had reserve quantities of water taken from 'Uyun Musa and from the wells which he had struck.

I promoted Badawi to major general and I appointed him as Third Army commander. Thus, Badawi had the opportunity to carry out maneuvers. He terrified the Jews when they heard the sound of daily fire, as if Badawi had been in the training range of Al-'Abbasiyah. After the disengagement it became clear that he had taken 1 and 1/2 km in all directions beyond the cease-fire lines.

There is also the point of Kibrit, one of the fortified points of the Bar-Lev line. We had captured this point immediately upon attacking it. However, following the penetration and the television battle, the Jews tried for 3 months to recapture this point to no avail. They were unable to occupy this point, although the Third Army was stationed far from it and although it had been surrounded and the Jews had cut all supplies and food to it. This is the glory and immortality of Badawi of the Third Army and the whole Egyptian Army. But why did Ahmad Badawi weep in the middle of all that glory? One night he switched the radio on and heard a strong station claiming that the forces had been defeated and calling on the encircled Third Army to rise in rebellion and vengeance. He was sitting with his fellow officers and soldiers, laughing at what he heard, and saying: These Jews really have a fertile imagination. They even want us to rebel. Well, so what if they have named a governor for Suez, although he never entered it?

Then at the end of the broadcast he heard the words "this is radio Libya." That was the only time that Badawi wept. He had expected the enemy, not brother Arabs, to say what that radio station said. It was unbearable, so he cried.

When, after the battle, he was visited by a Kuwaiti minister in his office at the headquarters of the Third Army, Badawi mistook him for a Libyan and crisis nearly ensued because he rebuked the man about that broadcast. The Kuwaiti minister was about to leave but then one of his aides told Field Marshal Badawi that the minister was Kuwaiti, not Libyan. Badawi apologized and the matter was settled.

The martyrdom of Badawi and his colleagues stirs many memories in me. I remember when my daughter Lubna was engaged to be married. The date fixed for her wedding was January 1974. I had promised her, 2 days before I moved to At-Tahirah Palace to supervise the battle in October, that the wedding would take place in November 1973. In my life I draw a line between home and work. After the battle Lubna came to me and said: Why did you not tell me, father? I said: How could I tell you a thing like that?

Anyway, we fixed a date in January, and Lubna said: This is final. I said: It is final, but Ahmad Badawi must attend the wedding. This meant that I should liquidate the bulge first. The wedding day was approaching. Three days remained for the Third Army forces to move west as a result of the new situation because the Jews had left the west completely and a disengagement of forces was decided. Ahmad Badawi had taken 1 and 1/2 km more in every direction.

I told Kissinger: Tell Golda Meir and Dayan that I have postponed my daughter's wedding twice. This time I do not want to deceive her. I said that Ahmad Badawi must attend the wedding. The remaining phase of disengagement must therefore be implemented ahead of schedule. Kissinger went to Israel and conveyed what I said to them and they, in fact, did speed up the withdrawal at one stage, so that Badawi could attend the wedding.

However, when I invited Ahmad Badawi to attend the wedding as representative of the entire Third Army and in acknowledgement of the extraordinary role he played, he very simply replied: I would have been happy to attend but I must organize the return and leaves of my men first so that their families will be reassured, then I will come.

Badawi did not come to the wedding because he wanted to see to the reunion of his men with their families and their return to carry out what is called reorganization.

That was Ahmad Badawi, the commander, the human being, the Egyptian in flesh and blood.

FORMER ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER DAYAN ARRIVES

NC100636 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0023 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 9 Mar (MENA)--Israeli Knesset member and former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan arrived in Cairo this evening for a few days' visit to Egypt at the invitation of OCTOBER magazine. He was welcomed at the airport by OCTOBER magazine Chief Editor Anis Mansur and Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Eliyahu ben-Elisar.

Upon his arrival at Cario airport, Dayan stated that his visit to Egypt is in response to an invitation from OCTOBER magazine and that he does not carry any new initiatives regarding the autonomy negotiations. He added that the parties concerned should continue with the autonomy negotiations, not stop.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 270

JN091706 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1632 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Mar (INA)--In the battles that raged last night and today in all the operational sectors, the valiant Iraqi forces killed 52 racist Persian enemy. Communique No 270 issued by the Armed Forces General Command this evening said that our fighter planes shot down one enemy Phantom plane and our armed forces destroyed three infantry positions, one tank, three armored personnel carriers, eight vehicles, two field guns, two rocket launchers and five observation posts. The text of the communique is as follows:

Communique No 270 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The outcome of our armed forces' activities in the operational sectors last night and today was as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. An enemy concentration was sighted in the Iranian Nowsud region. Our units engaged it with artillery and mortars, killing 10.
B. Three armored personnel carriers, three vehicles and two observation posts were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Szhab region.
C. Our units engaged an enemy personnel concentration and charlatan Khomeyni guards in the Gilan-e Gharb region and forced it to flee, killing 13.
D. Two were killed in front of our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
E. Our units engaged with various weapons an enemy personnel concentration in the Mehran region and forced it to withdraw, killing 11. Three infantry positions were destroyed in the same region.
F. One vehicle, one field gun and one observation post were destroyed in the Shush region.
G. An enemy troop concentration was sighted in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region. It was engaged by our units with various weapons, sustaining 10 dead. One field gun and one rocket launcher were destroyed in the same region.
H. Three vehicles, one carrying personnel; one excavator; and one observation post were destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
I. Six were killed and one tank, one vehicle, one rocket launcher and one observation post were destroyed in the Abadan region.
J. This afternoon our fighter planes shot down an enemy Phantom plane when it tried to raid our positions in the Khafajiyah region.

Thus, total known enemy losses are: 52 dead, 3 infantry positions, 1 tank, 3 armored personnel carriers, 8 vehicles, 2 field guns, 2 rocket launchers, 1 excavator, 5 observation posts and 1 Phantom plane.

II. Our losses:

A. Personnel: Six martyrs in all sectors.
B. Equipment: Five vehicles and one mortar damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 March 1981

PRESIDENT VISITS VILLAGES, MAKES SPEECH 6 MAR

JN082033 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Staff Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the armed forces, spent the day inspecting several villages in the governorates of Baghdad, Babil and Wasit. At the beginning of his tour, his excellency inspected agricultural projects in Al-Latifiyah, where he visited a cattle raising pasture and inspected the standard of production. His excellency also visited several families of those working on the project; he inspected their situation and living standards.

His excellency the president addressed the peasants, who gathered in one of the villages visited by his excellency. He said: The time has come for you to raise your heads. From now on none of you will bend your head, God willing. His excellency said: As long as we have such a people, we will not fear for you. God willing, you will regain your land and waters and you will return with your heads held high. You will regain every usurped Arab land. God willing, the day will come when you will cheer at the front of the Arab armies on the land of liberated Palestine.

ENVOY LEAVES FOR VIENNA WITH MESSAGE FOR KREISKY

JN101013 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Mar (INA)--Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, left Baghdad for Vienna today as President Saddam Husayn's envoy to Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. 'Aziz will convey a message to the Austrian chancellor from President Saddam Husayn dealing with bilateral relations, the situation in the area and international issues of mutual interest.

HADDAD LEAVES FOR ALGIERS PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

JN071512 Baghdad INA in English 1330 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad (INA)--Iraq's National Assembly speaker, Na'im Haddad Saturday left for Algiers to participate in the 9th session of the second conference of the Arab Parliamentary Union starting tomorrow. He told IRAQI NEWS AGENCY (INA) that the meeting coincides with a very important stage in the history of Arab nation that forces a racist and wild imperialist and Zionist attack in Palestine and occupied Arab territories as well as Iraq's battle against the racist Persian enemy defending Arab dignity, right and sovereighty.

Iraq's National Assembly delegation was keen on consolidating Arab parliamentarian march and develop, [as received] pan-Arab and international activities as well as deepening the democratic practices in the Arab countries and defending human rights and freedom. Iraq's National Assembly speaker said his delegation has prepared three researches to the meeting on Iraq's parliamentary experience, social and political democracy and democracy in the Arab history.

The meetings will discuss the Arab Parliamentary Union's activities, parliamentarians' participations towards Arab struggle, the implementation of Arab summit resolutions, developing dialogue between Arab and world's parliaments and adopting a unified Arab stand towards the Manila's meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union April next. A parlimentary seminar will follow the meetings to discuss Arab parliamentary experiences, democracy in the Arab history, political and social democracy and other relative subjects.

BAGHDAD CALLS FOR INSURRECTION IN KORDESTAN

GF091044 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1900 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Organizations set up by the Khomeyni regime have been issuing reports that the peoples in western Iran are mobilizing against Iraq. Why should these peoples mobilize against revolutionary Iraq and its nation for the sake of strengthening the position of the merciless 90-year-old executioner and the members of his hated administration? Such reports merely represent the Khomeyni regime's obsolete slanders. Irrespective of this regime's unfounded reports concerning Kordestan and its brave heroes, not a single Iranian citizen--and in fact, not a single foreigner--would believe that Kordestan Province, this land of heroes, is mobilizing against Iraq in support of Khomeyni, for the Kurdish people are well aware that the Khomeyni regime is responsible for the [words indistinct] and the massacre of the Kurdish people. They are also well-aware that Iraq entered Iranian territory not only to help the Kurdish people alone but to help all Iranians.

The Kurdish peshmerga, without heeding the misleading and even venomous reports from Tehran radio--an imperialist, Zionist and reactionary station--are turning every inch of Kurdish land into a hellish and terrifying cemetery for the fascist Khomeyni troops. Under these circumstances how can the Kurdish peoples--with the exception of a number of perverse lackeys--mobilize against Iraq as Khomeyni's supporters are claiming?

Due to the insurrection by the brave Iranians, the Khomeyni regime is in such a chaotic state that it has even lost control of the war and does not know what to do. Even Khalkhali, the architect of the Kurdish peoples' massacre, has begun to laugh at the baseless lies.

These reports come at a time when Kordestan's green towns and villages have been destroyed by the Khomeyni regime's napalm, and the blood of Kurdish youths has been shed by its bullets. Marivan and its environs have been so badly damaged by the Khomeyni regime's napalm that history has no record of a conqueror committing a comparable crime against a captive nation.

Iranian revolutionaries, brave, honorable and freedom-loving people of Iran, who live under the sword of the infamous Khalkhali and under the oppression and cruelty of the fascist and parasitic reactionary administration, stand up and put an end to all that belongs to this horrible and dangerous administration once and for all! Put an end to your silence and destroy this regime that has led to bloodshed, savagery, death and massacre! Silence before this disastrous and [word indistinct] regime will lead to the destruction of Iran and Iranians. It is necessary to extend the limits of the struggle every day and to wage a life and death struggle throughout Iran.

Run and join the liberation fronts and arm yourselves! Remove this illegal, criminal and parasitic administration from [words indistinct]! Turn all of Iran into a cemetery for the reactionary and faceless mullahs! Today the freedom, independence and future of Iran and its people depend upon the brave and unwavering armed struggle of the masses. Do not remain silent, because those who do not speak cannot hold an honorable place among the world's nations. All Iranians, young and old alike, must shed light on each other's path. It is the duty of all honorable Iranians to rid Iran--this land of heroes--of the bloodstained claws of the Khomeyni regime.

Brave peoples in western Iran, brave and heroic Kurdish peshmerga--whose properties have been plundered by the pro-Khomeyni elements--unite! Your existence depends upon unity. Hoist the flag of liberation throughout Iran along with the rest of the poor Iranian nations! Silence and patience are futile! Your existence and that of all Iranian peoples depends upon the destruction of the fascist Khomeyni regime. All peoples of western Iran must join the mobilization for liberation. However, this must not be against the fraternal Muslim Iraqi nation. It must be against the Khomeyni regime, which is the sworn enemy of the Iranian peoples. Hand in hand with other fraternal peoples, you must end this bloody and shameless fascist administration. Long live the united struggle of the Iranian peoples against the Khomeyni regime! Victory to the Kurdish people against the impostor and chauvinist Tehran rule! Long live peace and tranquillity! Long live the pure and sacred religion of Islam! Long live the historic friendship between the Iranian and Iraqi peoples! Long live freedom-loving peoples! Death to the executioner and stateless Khomeyni regime!

CLANDESTINE RADIO CALLS FOR POPULAR UPRISING

JN091625 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Revolution in Arabic 1255 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Station call]

[Text] Oh noble masses of Kurdistan: The day of the Nowruz [New Year's Day, 21 March] is the day of the great uprising against the fascist ruling regime in Baghdad. Oh peasants, workers, students and intellectuals, let the Nowruz be a day of general strike and popular uprising. (?Revolt) against the fascist ruling regime in Baghdad.

UAE OIL MINISTER BRINGS PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

Arrival Report

JN071226 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, arrived in Amman this morning at the head of an official delegation on a 4-day visit to Jordan during which he will meet with His Majesty King Husayn and convey to him a message from UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. He will also meet with ranking Jordanian officials and discuss with them issues that contribute to strengthening relations between the two countries, particularly in the sphere of economy and energy.

The guest minister was welcomed by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim, Foreign Ministry Secretary General 'Amir Shammut, the governor of Amman, the director of the Amman Police Directorate, the UAE charge d'affaires in Amman and other officials.

Prime Minister Reception

JN081230 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran received in his office today Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources minister. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim.

The two sides discussed bilateral relations and ways of promoting the cooperation that exists between the two countries in the sphere of energy and mineral resources. Prime Minister Badran asked the guest minister to convey his greetings and wishes to the UAE president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

AD-DUSTUR IMPUGNS AL-ASAD'S 8 MAR SPEECH

JN101123 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Mar 81 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "Al-Asad's Speech Reflects the Shaky Regime"]

[Excerpts] We do not want to go into the details of President Hafiz al-Asad's speech on the 18th anniversary of the 8 March revolution because it was as shaky as its master. The speech reflects the anxiety and isolation of the factional regime in Syria. It also mirrors the black hatred which has overwhelmed the mentality and conscience of the regime's men ever since they sneaked into power through conspiracy and treason.

We do not want to go into detail because judgment is left to the Syrian people, who know the reality and nature of the factional practices of Al-Asad's regime against them. The Syrian people know the massacres and tragedies committed by the conspiratorial regime against the sons of that fraternal country. This regime wanted to distort the image of Syria which, despite the hatred, plotting and evil practices, will remain the throbbing heart of Arabism. We do not want to go into the details of Al-Asad's speech so as not to stoop to the low level of the leader of the factional regime in Damascus. However, some facts have emerged in this campaign of deception from the crippled sentences and distorted events which the president narrated during his 4-hour speech.

The leader of the regime has tried to absolve himself of the campaign of oppression and terrorism carried out by the criminal gangs of the defense squads under the leadership of his brother, Rif'at al-Asad. He involved the army, workers and teachers in the practices of his regime and its terrorism and alleged that the brutal oppressive practices against the Syrian people have been carried out by the military and the worker and popular organizations, which comprise colluders and agents to protect the regime and its suspect institutions.

In his attempt to cover the isolation of the shaky, eroded regime, Al-Asad talked about the progressive front which, he claimed, links the Syrian people with the organs of the 'Alawite regime. However, he ignored the brave resistance of the fraternal people in Syria against the regime, although he admitted that this resistance threatens to overthrow the Syrian regime and that he is trying to supress the resistance through bloodshed, arms and terrorism.

In his attempt to harm this country and its pan-Arab stand, the leader of the Damascus regime forgot or tried to forget that Jordan rejected, condemned and confronted the Camp David accords before the Syrian regime did. Al-Asad knows that Jordan shoulders pressure which the Damascus regime cannot shoulder in protecting the Palestine cause. When all pressure on Palestine failed, the Syrian regime started to practice terrorism and to put pressure on the cause on behalf of the enemies of this nation, Arabism and Palestine.

These are some of the facts, which cannot be hidden from anyone. These are the facts of the factional conspiratorial regime in Damascus. Those who are dominating this regime think that people in Syria and the Arab nation are unaware of their practices. Their punishment for everything they have committed against Arab people and nation will be a harsh one.

AR-RA'Y PROCLAIMS NEED FOR END TO ARAB DIFFERENCES

JN070920 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 7 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the statements made yesterday by the Israeli defense minister [title as heard] about Arab differences and the importance of these differences to Israel, AR-RA'Y writes the following under the headline "The Unholy Trinity":

Do the Arabs expect to hear more of what the Israeli defense minister said yesterday when he enumerated Arab differences and pointed out their importance to Israel and their role in strengthening the Israeli Army? Also, do the Arabs need an explanation for Tzipori's words when he placed the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, the Arab differences and renegade commander Sa'd Haddad's role on one scale? The Israeli deputy defense minister's statements have clearly and frankly indicated that Israel's military superiority depends on the unholy trinity represented by the treaty, differences and Haddad, factors which are as important as its arsenal of arms. Tzipori also meant that the unholy trinity is blessed by Israel, which is eager to preserve it in as much as it is eager to preserve its military superiority.

After what the Arabs have listened to, it is our right to issue a reminder that Jordan has repeatedly called for mending Arab rifts, unifying Arab ranks, manifesting joint Arab action and building the Arab intrinsic force. During the most critical and difficult circumstances that followed the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, Jordan cautioned that Arab ranks must inevitably be safeguarded. Jordan also played a pan-Arab role at the Baghdad, Tunis and Amman summits.

We say it now as we did before: The critical stage through which the Arab nation is passing can under no circumstances endure differences. It is high time for those practicing these differences to rise to the level of responsibility since it has become clear to everybody and the enemy himself that Arab differences are a blessing to the Israeli Army and that these are as important as the Israeli-Egyptian treaty and Haddad's role.

DEVELOPMENTS IN HIJACKING OF PAKISTANI PLANE

Hijackers' Demands

JN091301 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Damascus--The hijacked Pakistani airliner, a Boeing 720, landed at Damascus International Airport at 0150 today. It came from Kabul. The competent Syrian authorities approved the landing of the airliner at the request of the Pakistani Embassy in Damascus and for humanitarian reasons since the airliner ran out of fuel, a matter that could have led to a catastrophe if the airliner had not been permitted to land at the Damascus International Airport.

A list of the hijackers' demands for the release of their hostages, who number well over 120 persons, was handed over by the hijackers to the competent Syrian authorities to be conveyed to the Pakistani Government. The hijackers have listed three demands:

1. The immediate release of the family of (Salam Allah Khan) and Nasir Jamal.
2. Suspension of the information campai ns against the organization to which they belong and which is called the Al-Zulfiqar organization.
3. The release of all the political prisoners belonging to their organization inside Pakistan.

In their list the hijackers explained that if the Pakistani Government approves their demands, they will release a list of the names of the prisoners of their organization and the country to which they wish these prisoners to be taken to enable the hijackers to meet with their friends.

On the other hand, the hijackers warned the Pakistani Government of not responding to their demands and threatened to take very severe measures. To substantiate their threat, the hijackers said that they possess two time bombs, other handgrenades and several guns, light machineguns and sufficient ammunition.

The competent Syrian authorities handed the list of the hijackers' demands to representatives of the Pakistani Embassy in Damascus, who promised to quickly reply to these demands after holding the necessary consultations with the Pakistani Government.

Demands Reduction

NC091900 Paris AFP in English 1852 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Damascus, 9 Mar (AFP)--Three gunmen holding 104 people aboard a Pakistani airliner on a sweltering, dusty airstrip here today sharply scaled down their price for an end to the longest airplane hijacking drama ever. After a day of confusing reports, officials in Islamabad confirmed that the hijackers were now demanding the release of 43 political prisoners in Pakistan out of the 92 they had previously sought. Initial reports had said the gunmen were adding 42 new names to the [word indistinct]. The new demand, reported by Pakistan Government spokesman General Mujibar Rehman, came after the hijacked Pakistani International Airlines jet was flown out of Kabul early today following a breakdown in talks.

Pakistani diplomats and Syrian officers talked to the hijackers by radio. But sources in Islamabad said that if progress is made, it is the Syrians who will have to nail down the final details of an agreement. Islamabad has not sent any negotiators to Damascus. "We are in constant contact with the Syrian authorities and we are sure that they will know how to deal with the situation," a Pakistani official said.

Despite the length of the hijacking, little was still known about the gunmen holding the plane or their affiliation. Syrian officials said one of the hijackers was Rahim Bhutto, allegedly the son of former Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, executed by the Zia regime in 1979. However, sources in Paris close to the family said the late leader had two sons, but none named Rahim.

Mr Bhutto's son Murtazar, who lives in exile in Kabul, is alleged by Islamabad to be secretary-general of the Al-Zulfiqar organization. Pakistani officials said he had been allowed to talk to the hijackers in Kabul. There was initial speculation that the hijackers were affiliated with Mr Bhutto's Pakistan Peoples Party, now banned by the Zia regime. But both the party and the hijackers denied this.

Released Stewardess

JN100641 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Damascus--Last night the hijackers of the Pakistani plane released the plane's Pakistani stewardess (Farzana Farid). In a statement to the SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY, the stewardess asserted that the hijackers are treating the passengers kindly and politely. The stewardess appealed to all countries of the world to help the passengers and to try to meet the demands of the hijackers.

New Negotiations

NC100744 Paris AFP in English 0731 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Damascus, 10 Mar (AFP)--Radio negotiations with the three hijackers aboard the Pakistani plane here started afresh early today as the 104 hostages held on the Boeing jet started their ninth day of claustrophibic captivity. Fresh contact between Syrian officials, Pakistani diplomats based here, and the hijackers, who flew in here from Kabul yesterday, started at 0700 local (0500 GMT) after a night during which security activity appeared to suggest the Syrians were to storm the plane. The latest negotiations apparently centre on the scaled-down list of prisoners whose release from Pakistani prisons the hijackers are demanding. Yesterday Pakistani Government spokesman General Mujibar Rehman said the hijackers now wanted 43 political prisoners freed, out of the 92 named originally.

Deadlocked Talks

NC100809 Paris AFP in English 0756 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Damascus, 10 Mar (AFP)--Negotiations with the hijackers ran into deadlock here today, shortly after radio contact was resumed and the Pakistani response to the gunmen's demands had been transmitted to the aircraft, Pakistani ambassador to Amman, Shayaryar Khan, said here. Mr Khan, who is negotiating for the Pakistani Government in the absence of its ambassador to Syria, said: "Negotiations are deadlocked. The ball is now in the hijackers' court." He added, however, that he hoped negotiations would continue with the gunmen who have held their 104 captives now for over a week aboard the Pakistani Boeing jet.

"They are demanding the release of 92 people. Among these there are political detainees whose freedom one can negotiate," he said. But there were also common criminals whose release could not even be discussed, the ambassador added. "There are a certain number of names that we have not been able to identify and about which we have asked for more details from the three hijackers."

He said: "Our position is thus clear. We are awaiting their reply. The ball is in their court."

Haq-Al-Asad Conversation

JN092021 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Damascus--Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq telephoned President Hafiz al-Asad at 1830 today. He thanked President al-Asad for the Syrian authorities' concern over the issue of the hijacked Pakistani plane that landed in Damascus airport last night. President Hafiz al-Asad pledged to assert all possible efforts to protect the lives and safety of the plane's passengers.

AL-ASAD SPEAKS ON 8 MAR REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

JN090358 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1707 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Speech by President Hafiz al-Asad at Damascus University auditorium rally marking the 18th anniversary of the 8 March 1963 revolution--live]

[Excerpts] Brothers, dear citizens: We are meeting today having lived through 18 years of the age of the revolution's march, years abounding with hopes and deeds. [applause]

Brothers, a booklet about last year's accomplishments has presumably been printed and distributed to the brothers present. I see it in the hands of some brothers. [applause] Whether this was accomplished or not, the fact is that last year's greatest accomplishment was not mentioned in this booklet. The greatest achievement you accomplished last year was crushing the large conspiracy to which Syria was subjected, a conspiracy unprecedented in Syria's history. [applause followed by poem denouncing Muslim Brotherhood Organization] Your crushing of this conspiracy and these conspirators was last year's biggest achievement. Your crushing of this reactionary-Zionist-imperialist onslaught last year was the biggest victory. Last year can be termed the year of revolutionary steadfastness, the year of revolutionary uprising, the year of the great victory, the year of the big test, the year during which you defeated the enemies of the people, of the Ba'th Party and of the Arab nation. [applause]

This revolution is capable of putting an end to the abuse of its tolerance. It will do so as long as those who are misled do not relinquish their deviation and those conspirators do not abandon their plotting. I remember that I spoke about these points 1 year ago from this same place. We then exerted intensive efforts, hoping to prevent them from plotting and to guide them to the right track, particularly those who we believed did not realize the gravity of what was taking place.

Our efforts bore fruit regarding a large number of those who had been deluded. When they realized the magnitude and dimensions of the conspiracy, they left the conspiratorial groups with heads high. Hundreds of them benefited from the amnesty law that was issued and withdrew from the agent Muslim Brotherhood Organization.

Brothers, on 8 March we also commemorate another cherished anniversary, the anniversary of our heroic Syrian Army. [applause] This army was and will remain the Arab nation's hope in all its future fateful battles. This army is a model of a nationalist and pan-Arab school. It has always been a militant and fedayeen vanguard of the people's issues and the nation's cause. [applause]

Your army is the army of the cause and it does not bargain over this cause. It is the cause of the party, the people and the nation. Therefore, we were unable to keep this army from performing its role in the battle of confronting the agents. [applause] I declare before you that during the visits of several members of the party leadership to some army units, your military comrades insisted on having a role, any role, in repulsing the gangs of murder and terrorism. We decided to have them participate within certain limits in hunting down the agents. They played a major role in searching for these agents and repulsing them and crushing them. Naturally, your army did not need to use a big effort in searching for these agents. Our army is strong and qualified to defend the Arab nation and to score victories in its fateful battles.

Once again I say, our people crushed them. Who and where are they now? However, why this plotting and this ferocious reactionary-imperialist move? Did the slogans and headlines raised and reiterated constitute the real groundwork for this move?

The use of simple logic and a simple look at facts and events shed light on certain facts and events clearly demonstrating that there is absolutely no connection between the headlines raised and what the conspirators sought to achieve. There is absolutely no connection between the headlines raised and the objectives which the conspirators tried to achieve.

Then, what was new? I do not want to go into detail in this regard. I want to be brief and to keep things in focus as much as possible, while being careful not to overlook that which is significant. What has happened recently to prompt the raising and use of the same slogans and methods? What has happened is the move of As-Sadat's Egypt from the Arab position to the U.S.-Israeli position, the shifting of As-Sadat's Egypt from the Arab trench to the U.S.-Israeli trench. This shift entailed a reactionary-imperialist significance--to score a crushing victory and redistribute roles and tasks to the most prominent and strong links which always work within the framework of colonialist-imperialist hegemony.

This is what is new. As-Sadat shifted his position, thus they have to score quick victory. In order to score a quick victory, they should create cooperation among their agents and they should distribute tasks to these agents. Each link of agents has its tasks. All these agent links should work within one integrated and branching scheme. Each part of the scheme complements the other. This is a summary of the whole matter.

As you know As-Sadat went to Jerusalem and after the visit, he announced that blood would flow in Lebanon and Syria. In his statement he announced that blood would be shed in Lebanon and Syria. Of course, brothers, some Arab leaders who make such statements do not do so on their own. They make such statements prompted by the big master and they have no choice. This is the state of some Arab leaders when they say something or adopt a stand. They are like parrots. The difference between them and the parrot is that the latter is an innocent bird that repeats words without knowing what it is saying, whereas they know what they are saying. [applause] In fact, after a short while, clashes did take place in Lebanon and problems began to appear in Syria. Problems created by the Muslim Brotherhood began to emerge increasingly in Syria. Of course, the Muslim Brotherhood is an essential historical link in the chain of reactionary-imperialist relations in the region.

I told you this about As-Sadat not to say anything new about him but to enable us to find the links between As-Sadat and others, particularly between As-Sadat and the Jordanian regime. As I have said, the new matter was As-Sadat's shift to the U.S. imperialist-Zionist position and what this shift entailed. This shift entailed the distribution of roles and tasks.

The role of the Jordanian regime after the As-Sadat visit to Jerusalem was to calm down Arab reaction to the visit and to try as much as possible to prevent the emergence of an Arab front opposed to the visit and any counteraction against As-Sadat's Egypt. If an Arab opposition front had emerged against the visit--and we all are aware of the visit's later stages and the general outlines of its concomitants--the role of the Jordanian regime was to try to lessen its effect on the As-Sadat regime and to prevent the front from taking any measures that would hamper the U.S. plans which As-Sadat had undertaken to implement.

We will now attempt to shed some light on this role in simple words. We all recall how the Arab masses rose against As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. Indignation and resentment spread among the Arab masses throughout the Arab homeland. The Jordanian people, who are part of these masses, were also indignant and resentful.

Then we suddenly heard that King Husayn would speak over Jordan television. I personally saw the king speaking over Jordan television by coincidence; first, because I did not know that he was going to speak; and second, because my time is not really my own. I hardly have time to watch news on Syrian television.

In his statement on Jordan television, King Husayn cleverly defended As-Sadat and attacked those who attacked him. I recall that the king was not pleased with As-Sadat's unilateral action. Still, he considered it courageous and unique. He said that As-Sadat went to Jerusalem to face the Israelis with the Arab viewpoint. In his television statement the king also said: We cannot consider As-Sadat a hero and then accuse him of treason. The king warned of Arab division and called for preserving the cohesive Arab front. The king meant that we should all have supported the Jerusalem visit.

Some time later King Husayn visited Cairo. The Egyptian press reported at the time that King Husayn had supported As-Sadat's action but had also wished that it had not been unilateral. In other words the king had wished that we had all gone to Jerusalem. After the visit King Husayn contacted As-Sadat by telephone several times to give encouragement and support.

Then the Camp David summit took place. As-Sadat and the world press and news agencies announced that King Husayn had telephoned from London and offered to go to Camp David. It was As-Sadat himself who objected to the king's trip. As-Sadat announced this in several of his speeches. Why did As-Sadat object? Because he had nothing to offer King Husayn. As-Sadat knew that the Camp David frameworks, as agreed upon later on, would have nothing to give King Husayn. Therefore, if the king had come, he would have asked for his share. However, the situation did not warrant giving him a share, and his arrival would only have disrupted the As-Sadat deal. This is why As-Sadat objected to King Husayn's arrival in Camp David.

You will recall that we convened an Arab summit. We in the Steadfast Front, and our brothers at the time in Baghdad, called for a summit. We in the Steadfast Front and our other Arab brothers immediately agreed to the summit and all went to Baghdad. We adopted resolutions in Baghdad. We said that if As-Sadat signed the peace treaty, we the Arabs, who formed an almost complete circle opposed to As-Sadat's Egypt after the Camp David accords, would take diplomatic, economic and other measures against As-Sadat.

Thus, when As-Sadat and Israel signed the peace treaty, the Arab foreign ministers held a meeting. During this meeting the Jordanian regime was against severing relations with Egypt. What was its excuse? Regrettably, its excuse was that the foreign ministers' meeting in Baghdad had no power to adopt such a decision, which was the prerogative of Arab kings and presidents. At any rate discussions were held and suitable decisions were made.

The main thing, brothers, is that all these stands shed light on the Jordanian regime's role, which was to calm Arab reaction to As-Sadat's actions in visiting Jerusalem, going to Camp David and signing the peace treaty.

Of course, the Jordanian regime was also considering its own role. That regime's stands and actions in relation to As-Sadat were all geared toward creating the atmosphere that would enable it to play this role. The Jordanian regime was waiting for the right circumstances to play this role, but two conditions had to be fulfilled first: the creation of a situation in Syria that would make it go along with the Camp David process or compromise the Arab cause, and the existence of a U.S. and Israeli desire and ability to give something to the Jordanian regime.

If you go back to the Camp David accords, you will find nothing in them for Jordan. When Secretary of State Vance came to Syria after the Camp David accords, I personally told him: I have carefully read the Camp David accords, yet I cannot understand the role given to Jordan. The Jordanians know this, because I have spoken to them about it. You are mentioning Jordan here. You are saying Jordan, Egypt and Israel. What can Jordan achieve for itself or others in the long run? Why is Jordan mentioned in these accords? Are you going to give the West Bank to Jordan? No. Under the Camp David accords, the West Bank is for Israel. The people there are Palestinian Arabs, but the land is Israeli. Therefore, what will the Jordanian mission achieve in the end?

Vance told me--and I also said this to King Husayn later--that Jordan is a country which is interested in the cause of peace. I told him: We are all concerned about the cause of peace everywhere in the world. The Jordanian role with regard to Palestine is not different from its role with regard to any other part of the world where peace is at stake. He said: No, Jordan will participate in the security forces and police. In other words, Jordan, Israel and Egypt would establish security forces to coerce and control the Palestinian people so that they would not be able to act against Israel.

This is Jordan's role in the Camp David accords, if circumstances are such that there is a U.S. and Israeli desire and abillity to give something to Jordan. All this must be viewed within the context of the official contacts taking place between Jordan and Israel. We are not the ones who said that King Husayn is contacting the Israelis. It is the Israeli and world press and agencies which said this. The disclosure of these contacts has created a problem in Israel. Begin was of the opinion that these contacts should be disclosed, and they were disclosed. On the other hand, the Israeli Labor Party considered the contacts a serious thing which should have been kept as a state secret. The Labor Party says the disclosure of state secrets harms Israel's interests and will not encourage Arab leaders to contact Israeli leaders in the future.

There were many contacts between King Husayn and the Israeli leaders. He contacted Meir, Dayan, Abba Eban, Alon and others. According to the Israeli press, King Husayn contacted about 10 leaders at different places. These contacts must be viewed within the context of creating the right circumstances to give some role to Jordan. Yet the Jordanians are saying and repeating day and night that they do not want to replace the PLO. Why then these contacts with the Israelis if not to regain some part of the occupied Palestinian territory and to replace the PLO? I fear that the next thing they would say is that they are using their good offices. We must also view in this context Jordan's attitude in preventing the Palestinian resistance from carrying out any activity against the Isreali enemy from Jordanian territory.

Is it conceivable to consider as patriotic and nationalist a regime that frequently holds secret contacts with the enemies of the Arab nation and the leaders of those enemies? Can such a regime have the right to attack Syria, the bastion of steadfastness and confrontation? [applause]

They talk about Arabism and the Arab personality, and they sometimes talk about Islam and the Islamic nation. How do they explain their Arabism and Islamism in light of their secret contacts with the Israeli leaders? Where is their struggle for the sake of Arabism?

This is indeed the end of time, as our poets say, for us to see such people bragging about struggle and Arabism, swaggering as we see them do sometimes and even accusing others--the Syrians, of all people--of reneging, splitting ranks and acting against the Arab nation and Arab and Islamic values. This, indeed, is the end of time, but it is their time.

What the Israeli papers wrote about these secret contacts was most amusing and thrilling. At one of the meetings, as they published it, King Husayn said: I was mistaken in not opening a third front against you in October [1973]. Just imagine this fine rebuke. This reminds us of their stand during October. It also reminds us of their shameful and treacherous stand during October.

I think you heard over the radios that Moshe Dayan published a book in which he discussed a meeting or meetings with the king. He said that he observed a change in the king's nature due to his short answers, as if he were saying yes or no. The listener and the reader can deduct that the matter was a yes or no test.

I said that this reminds us of their stand during the October war. During this war the Syrian and Egyptian Armies moved in 1 hour and 1 day. In Jordan there are a strong army and brave soldiers who, like the other Arab soldiers--the sons of this nation--are very loyal to its issues. They also devoted themselves, like all the Arab soldiers, to defending the Palestine issue and liberating the land of Palestine, including Jerusalem. An army consisting of four or five divisions was a mere onlooker during the October war. The matter is not related to the Jordanian Army. I am confident that the Jordanian Army wanted to join the battle and the war. But, as you know, the matter is related to a political decision to wage the war or to be merely onlookers.

The first delegation came to me. Then war broke out. The Arabs everywhere passed through special moments, moments of victory and moments of dignity and triumph. Everywhere, in Syria, Jordan, Mauritania and Baghdad, the people passed through these moments. The Jordanian regime, reacting to this mammoth masses' impetus, had to perform some acrobatics that would help it gain time and absorb the resentment for being an onlooker.

The first delegation came to me. I told them: Why are you onlookers? Make a move. Jerusalem is in front of you. There is no barrier between you and Jerusalem. The armies of Syria and Egypt are in the battle. Do not stop. Move toward Jerusalem. It is a golden opportunity. It is a historic opportunity that should not and should never be missed. The delegation left and another came. The same words were repeated. This left and another delegation came and the same words were repeated. There were telephone contacts between myself and the king.

Brothers, I imagine that at these moments the Arab man, any Arab man, will rise to another level. These fateful moments elevate the man to a higher place. The man owns at these moments feelings of idealism and altruism that he can never own at ordinary moments. In my assessment this applies to any man without exception.

We tried with all our potentials to get the beloved Jordanian Army to play its role in the battle. But the political decision in Jordan said no. Can an Arab man, irrespective of his position, pardon this regime for its stand?

When I was at the operations headquarters, and I was there all the time, I used to receive some delegations which were concerned with the battle, such as the delegations I mentioned a short while ago. A contact took place between the staff officers. Jordan proposed the sending of an armored brigade, I think, a brigade of the Jordanian Army to fight against the Israelis on the Syrian front. The matter is strange. The Israeli is opposite the Jordanian Army. Why should we take this brigade out of the whole army and send it to fight against the Israelis on the Syrian front? This of course comes within the context of absorbing the resentment. They tried to absorb the Jordanian people's resentment and that of the Arab masses. But is it true that such treacherous maneuvers were aimed at misleading the citizens in Jordan or those outside Jordan? The question remains without an answer. Why didn't the Jordanian Army fight with four or five divisions? Five divisions adopted the stand of onlooker at the time when we in Syria and Egypt were fighting Israel and waging the fateful battle? This regime will remain to shoulder the historical responsibility before God and the Jordanian Army as well as before the Arab nation. [applause]

The Jordanian regime dispatched the brigade to Syria to delude the good Jordanian citizen into believing that it was fighting but doing so in Syria. The regime might have additionally told--and in my assessment it did so--the Jordanian citizens in one form or another: Our position does not allow us to wage a war. The Israeli Air Force can strafe us and can destroy us and so forth. In my assessment, however, all the citizens in this area, though they are not military, enjoy some reasonable amount of military knowledge. The war is a war; the war is a war. It is a process of attacks and retreats, as we say. Irrespective of our measures, the enemy planes will strike at us. But irrespective of the enemy planes' measures, we must strike at them. [applause]

Had the matter been discussed together--and it should have been discussed--we would have managed to integrate everything between Jordan and Syria. But the matter is related to a decision that was not made in Amman but in Washington, a decision to the effect that it is impermissible for Jordan to wage the war and that the Jordanian Army and the Jordanian state must remain onlookers. This is the decision. This is the true position. The Jordanian citizens and those of Syria as well as all Arab citizens should know the reality of this regime. This regime is not tied with either the Jordanian people or the Arab nation. It has connections outside this nation and this area, and that is why it did not fight and will not fight in the future.

At the outset of the war, the military commanders told me in the operations headquarters that Jordan would send an armored brigade. I told them: I do not agree. They said: A little is better than nothing. Let this brigade or more come and fight alongside us because Jordan has decided that it will not enter the war. The participation of any Arab soldier in the battle is an Arab gain. Therefore, we cannot prevent the achievement of such a gain. I then agreed. We said: We agree.

We waited for this brigade. We were told that it was in Ar-Ramtha. It took this brigade 48 hours to move the distance between Ar-Ramtha and somewhere in Nawa in the Hawran region. A mechanized brigade consisting of vehicles and tanks spent 48 hours in reaching a point somewhere around Nawa. He who knows the distance can tell, and he who does not I tell him that if a turtle moves from Ar-Ramtha to this point it needs less than 24 hours. [applause] The turtle needs less than 24 hours and an armored mechanized brigade needs 48 hours. They were waiting because the regime in Jordan, the United States and Israel and others were expecting our defeat, and they would find an excuse and justification. Nevertheless, we waited for them for 48 hours.

This is a big matter. We must pause at it. The Arab citizen and the citizen in Jordan in particular must pause at this matter. The Jordanian officer and the Jordanian soldier must also pause at it. Why were they not permitted to fight in the October war? Had they fought, we would have triumphed in a better way. An army consisting of five divisions would have changed the course of the battle and the balance of power. Instead of fighting, the king said during his meetings with the Israelis: You blamed me for not opening the third front. If this is considered as blame by the Israelis, we consider what he did in October as a merciful act and a good deed for the Israelis.

It is important to repeat here that such meetings with the Israelis are taking place in response to the U.S. and Israeli desire. These crimes are being committed in response to this desire. To adopt an onlooker stand on the war and to meet with the enemy under cover of darkness without the knowledge of the people and Arabs and for the Arabs to learn later about these meetings and contacts through the enemy papers and the world agencies are crimes and acts of infidelity. These are the crimes that were prohibited by the values of Arabism and were prohibited and considered as punishable acts by the values of Islam. Where do you stand in Arabism and Islam? [applause]

We accept the judgment of our Jordanian brothers. We accept the judgment of the Jordanian street. We accept the judgment of the Jordanian citizens. Will King Husayn and his kinfolk accept the judgment of this street, of this Jordanian citizen? Certainly not, because the Jordanian citizen can at no time have an opinion about the Jordanian administration. It was not the Jordanian citizen who brought in this administration, who welcomed it or told it anything else.

The Jordanian citizen does not enjoy freedom of speech. Has this citizen expressed his opinion about King Husayn? Has he expressed an opinion about the Jordanian regime? Yet they speak about dictatorship in Syria. This is another comedy. This is another part of the comedy.

There has been a party in Syria for 34 years. [applause] The party in Syria is in every town and village. There is a progressive national front in Syria [applause] consisting of the parties that are struggling in the Syrian arena, and part of these are struggling in the Arab arena. This party has its branches everywhere. This front also has its branches in every province in Syria. There are workers, trade unions, a command hierarchy and congresses in Syria that take their final decision concerning work and workers. There are peasants and a peasants organization in Syria that determines everything related to the land and peasants. There are several popular organizations in Syria, and I do not want to enumerate them now. All of these participate in the decisionmaking. The decision in Syria is not one of an individual, nor is it one of a specific command. The final decision in Syria is the result of the efforts of all these party, popular and democratic institutions. [applause]

There is a youth and a student organization. Who is leading our universities? It is our student organizations. Who is handling the teachers' issues? It is the teachers' organization and so forth. There are also the state democratic institutions, the People's Assembly and the assemblies of local administration. We have hundreds of thousands in Syria who direct the authority. As opposed to all these institutions and organizations, there is one individual in Jordan doing the tasks of all these organizations, yet democracy is there and dictorship is here. Is not that a comedy? [applause] It is true that he who is not ashamed can do and say whatever he wants. [applause]

As I said, the second condition for the Jordanian regime to play its role--I mentioned it as the first condition as I recall--is to create an official, social and psychological situation that would contribute to making Syria proceed on the path or making it bargain over what is being proposed in the Arab arena. Hence, the plotting started on Syria.

As I said a short while ago, the Muslim Brotherhood, from the historical point of view, is a suspicious organization. Everybody in the Arab area who has general interests, is aware of the fact that there is a well-tightened belt linking the upper basic joints of the Muslim brothers and the suspicious imperialist circles. That is why imperialism managed to move this group whenever it wished to do so. Hence, we cannot find and will not find one single national or patriotic stand in the history of the Muslim brothers. They tried to assassinate 'Abd an-Nasir when he was at the peak of his position against imperialism. They tried to assassinate 'Abd an-Nasir at the most critical circumstances and at the peak of his stand against imperialism. They also tried to assassinate Syria at the peak of its stand against imperialism and Zionism.

Did they try to kill others? For God's sake, ask them. Did they try to kill others? We do not incite killing. But why 'Abd an-Nasir and why Syria? This is the movement of the Muslim brothers. It was natural for the Jordanian regime and the Muslim brothers to exchange support. Within this well-planned reactionary-imperialist picture, it was natural for the Muslim Brotherhood gang to implement the orders and for this gang to find all the necessary arms, training and financial facilities in the Jordanian arena. The Jordanian arena was also necessary to this gang by virtue of the historical ties between them on the one hand and these circles on the other and due to the geographical ties between Jordan and Syria. That is why the gang found Jordan the ally and sincere and loyal supporter. Our people knew and followed up how this gang used to kill. The Jordanian citizen also knew and followed that up.

We used to tell Jordanian officials: The interrogation we have carried out and the information we have show that Jordan has a role in what is taking place in Syria. They used to deny this. Each time we spoke to them they said that this was impossible and that Syria's security is that of Jordan. I personally spoke with King Husayn more than once and every time he said that this was not possible; give us information and we shall investigate. King Husayn had asked to meet with a security official more than once.

The security official used to come to him here in Damascus and submit to him a report on some of the information we have. He used to give instructions in our presence to the officials who accompanied him. These officials are the same ones who are responsible. Thus, everything appeared to us as if things would be normal, that an investigation would be carried out and measures taken. Nothing, however, took place.

Once I told King Husayn in his office: Tell me frankly and without any embarassment: Are you capable of handling the Muslims who are involved in the acts of murder or not? I meant that if they cannot do so, then we shall assume our responsibilities and avoid having others shoulder a responsibility which is beyond their means. He said that he could not do so.

We used to provide information and nothing took place. More than that, they tried to deceive us within the framework of their support for us. An example of this is that once they sent a ranking officer from Jordan just to tell us that criminal Ibrahim Yusuf was in Turkey. Criminal Ibrahim Yusuf never left Aleppo. They wanted to divert the attention of the security organs from Ibrahim Yusuf. They did this more than once. This example shows the diversified cooperation between them and the Muslim Brotherhood gang.

We arrested criminals belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood gang in Syria and on the Jordanian-Syrian border who told us that they were in Jordan, had done this and that, had taken such sums of money, weapons and had forged identity cards. We used to tell them that Jordan had a role and they replied that this was not possible because Syria's security is part of Jordan's security.

The last meeting I had with King Husayn took place in Yugoslavia during our attendance of President Tito's funeral. He came to greet me and to ask about matters. I told him: Thank God, everything is all right, particularly after official Jordan had killed hundreds of people. We do not know what to tell the children who became orphans. How can we justify to them this Jordanian action? What shall we say to the children who became orphans, to the wives who were widowed, to the mothers who lost their sons? We do not know how to justify or how to defend the stand of official Jordan. He told me that this is something we shall never do, that Jordan has no connection with this and that Syria's security is part of Jordan's security. I told him: My brother Abu 'Abdallah, if all that has taken place in Jordan has taken place without your knowledge, you would not have governed Jordan for more than 25 years. If what has taken place in Jordan has taken place without your knowledge, you would not have been able to govern Jordan for 25 years. Despite all this let me believe what you say. I propose to you something which will remove any doubts. Let us conclude an agreement with two clauses. Let us conclude an agreement with two clauses between two countries. The first clause will stipulate that the Jordanian authorities will have the right to pursue all those who conspire against Jordan on Syrian territory. The second clause will stipulate that the Syrian authorities will have the right to pursue on Jordanian territory all those who conspire against Syria. If you agree to this, then I will believe that you have no knowledge of what is taking place. Naturally, you do not expect that he would agree, and he did not agree. The meeting ended.

After the Iraqi-Iranian war began, excuse me, after our return from Yugoslavia and referring to our meeting in Yugoslavia, 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, Jordanian prime minister at the time, contacted 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, referred to the talk that took place during the meeting and said: Please send us the information you have. I said: Send them what can be of use to them in exposing the conspirators who are conspiring against Syria in Jordan. Let us assume wrongly that they are ignorant of all that is taking place in Jordan against Syria. Let us assume this and send them all they need to help them, in case they continue the investigation, expose the conspirators there, that is, the conspirators against Syria in Jordan.

We sent them a Jordanian citizen who was imprisoned in Syria because he used to work as a messenger between Syria and Jordan. He used to work as a messenger between the Muslim Brotherhood in Syria and the command of the Syrian Muslim Brotherhood in Jordan, the command members being Syrians. We sent them a voice recording of another person whom we did not wish to hand over to them. This voice recording would also be of use to them in pursuing the series of conspiracies if they wished to do so.

We said: Let us give them another chance. I repeat, the purpose was that they would ask this messenger about who sent him to Syria. This messenger has a superior and this superior also has another superior. Thus, by carrying out the investigation, they could expose all the Syrian conspirators who are present in Jordan and who are leading the operation of killings and assassinations in Syria.

What was the result? After some days they sent us a memorandum on the results of the investigation saying that it has been proved that there are two or three persons in Idlib, as I recall, belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood gang and they gave us their names. For your information these persons were in the Al-Mazzah prison and they knew about it. We did not send them the messenger so that they could tell us that there are Muslim Brotherhood members in Aleppo or in Syria or anywhere in this country. We wanted them to tell us about those present in Jordan and to arrest those who are present in Jordan and who are conspiring against Syria. We wanted them to hand to us those who are conspiring against us. Instead of doing this, they sent us the identification of one of the Muslim Brotherhood cells in Syria, the members of which had been previously arrested.

After the Iraqi-Iranian war, King Husayn contacted me. I say this because I heard that he told this to some of the Jordanian citizens. More than one contact took place between us, and talk during these contacts was diversified. In one of our contacts on Iraq, I told him: Since you are their friend, what are the justifications of this real war? As you know, they did not inform us about anything and they sent their envoys to the majority of Arab countries. As for us, they did not even bother to send us such an envoy, because they did not want us to participate in winning their battle. They wanted to monopolize this honor alone. They believed that the battle would last only a few days. That's why they did not inform us. They even declared war on us before beginning their war with Iran.

What are the real justifications? The king told me part of them. He spoke about the issue of the territories and the interference in domestic affairs and said that the Iranians are carrying out operations inside Iraq. I told him: Do you believe that Iranian activities inside Iraq justify war? Do these acts justify war? I understood from him that these acts justify war. I told him: You say that Iranian activities inside Iraq justify war. I personally do not know what the Iranians are doing inside Iraq but I can categorically say without knowing that what the Iranians have done inside Iraq does not equal part of what you have done in Syria. If what the Iranians have done inside Iraq justifies war, then we should have waged a war against you at least 6 months ago.

Naturally, the talk between us became tense, if one can use such an expression. He told me: Is this possible? I said to him: Why not? You left no one in Syria unharmed. You have killed doctors, lawyers, workers, peasants and teachers. You left no one safe. Despite all this, we have endured. We have endured because we have a cause, because we really wish, despite the slight hope, that the Arabs will agree on one cause, the cause of Palestine, which is the struggle in all its forms against the aggressor and Zionist occupier, even if the Arabs disagree on all other issues we are enduring for the sake of all this.

He told me: Why my brother, what is our interest? I told him: Because the United States wants us to kneel with the help of its groups in the Arab homeland. This, my brothers is exactly what I told him. I try to recall the exact words I had used. If I am not accurate in recalling the exact words, which is a natural thing, the meaning of what I said is accurate. I told him: This is so because the United States wants us to kneel down with the help of its friends in the Arab area. Syria, however, will not kneel down and will continue to hold its head high. [applause] Syria's stand will be firmer. Even courtesies acknowledged by the states have been disregarded by us. [sentence as heard] The United States will find that pressure and terrorism will be of no avail and will never succeed in changing Syria's stand. I believe you have sensed that Syria's stand has become firmer. As for the agents in our country, we shall continue to deal blows to them. Agents can never change the popular and pan-Arab course of the Arab homeland. The talk ended.

The next day we had another talk during which we agreed once again to send to King Husayn a person who would provide him with information. On the morning of the next day--our talk took place in the evening--I sent him the chief of the military intelligence branch. The chief of the military intelligence branch had some information with him--naturally not all the information--and the addresses of the conspirators or some of the conspirators in Jordan, in Amman and Zarqa. This information said such a person has such a role and lives on such a street in Amman.

King Husayn received the intelligence branch chief. The Jordanian prime minister and the official in charge of security attended the meeting. After receiving the information, they said: We shall study the matter and will answer you quickly. They left and studied the matter. Here too there was no result. They studied the matter but we have sensed no results so far.

This is the conspiratorial Jordanian role against Syria. Hundreds of persons were killed. The Muslim Brotherhood gang could not have done what it did had it not been for the direct support, facilities and free movement given them on Jordanian soil.

They made a big fuss over their alleged discovery of an attempt to kill one of their leaders, the prime minister. They made a big fuss. They forged and embellished as you have heard. They dealt in matters which clearly demonstrated and revealed more than before--and provided new evidence of--the depth of their own conspiring and the depth of their links. Here I say before you--and not for them--by God, if we had decided to kill this man or that we would have openly declared our intention. I believe that nobody can intimidate us. If we had decided to kill, we would have said so and declared ourselves. We have said and continue to say that we shall never forget our martyrs, we shall never forget those who have conspired against us. [applause] We shall remember very well those who conspired against us and with these methods.

During the course of the disturbances in Syria, we have prevented several reactions, scores of attempts which could have taken place against those who conspired against us from outside the borders. Self-defense is a legitimate thing. Despite all this we prevented these from taking place. Hundreds of people--believe me, if I knew the exact number I would have mentioned it to you--were killed in Syria. They were treacherously assassinated thanks to the Jordanian regime, which has helped these acts of killing and assassination. Despite all this we did not respond by striking at a single person from among those who are responsible for planning and providing support. They made a big fuss. Let them assume for one moment that hundreds of people--I hope that the Jordanian citizen will stand by us and listen to what we say, because this is what is important to us first and foremost--were killed in Syria and Jordan is the party which supports such killings. If the officials in Jordan are capable of looking at things objectively, searching their conscience and making such an assumption, they would have sensed and realized the extent of the responsibility and the crime they had committed.

Nevertheless, we will continue to endure as we have endured in the past. We have endured murder, and we are now enduring provocations, for the sake of our Arab people in Jordan. [applause] They will never be able to forge the will of the Jordanian Arab people. They will never be able to mislead the Jordanian Arab people about the facts and the situation.

We have endured and we will continue to endure only for the sake of this people, but the officials there will be mistaken if they imagine that our endurance has no limits. They will also be mistaken if they imagine that there is no red line. They will also be further mistaken if they imagine that we believe their swagger or that anyone believes their swagger. I advise, our people advise and our party advises that in miscalculating the situation lies the peril.

We are greatly hopeful that the others will understand what we are saying. Just as we have acted responsibly in the past, we will also act responsibly in the future. [applause] However, it must be understood that if our responsible attitude made us remain silent in the past and, perhaps, say only a few words now, we may be compelled in the future to say and do something else.

It is within this context, brothers, that we see the plotting against Syria. To go back where we started, I say: This is what has happened and has prompted what we have felt and witnessed. This is also what the others have done and are doing so that As-Sadat can continue his process and carry out his entire plan--rather, the plan entrusted to him--so that official Jordan can play its role in the imperialist plan, so that Syria would be trapped in the swamp of plots against the Arab people and homeland, so that we would all enjoy the Camp David peace and boon and so that we would all kill Palestine and march in its funeral. It is for this purpose that plots have been and are being carried out against you in Syria. But they failed in their plans to bring Syria to its knees. Instead, Syria is now in a position to not only corner others, but also to strike at them and bring them to their knees. [applause]

Brothers and sons, you may ask: What is the latest on unity between us and our brothers in Libya? [applause] I do not wish to go into detail on this subject. We and our brothers in the Jamahiriyah have agreed to act rather than just talk. In short, the two leaderships are working seriously on achieving unity in implementation of your decision in Syria and the decision of the Libyan Arab people in Libya. [applause] We are implementors; we will do our best. I implore God that we will be up to the trust which you and our Libyan Arab people have placed in us. I am speaking on behalf of both leaderships. [applause]

We are basically searching for a formula that achieves unity with a real popular content, taking into consideration the objective circumstances and factors and benefitting from the experiences of the Arab arena. We and our Libyan brothers have gone through these experiences. Naturally, we are prompted by the desire to make maximum benefit of the popular mass experiments in both Syria and Libya.

As you can see, some high-ranking Libyan brothers are joining us in our celebration today. They are, at the same time, the Libyan side to the Unity Committee we formed during the last meeting between the two leaderships. They are here to continue the discussion on unity. I have learned from the prime minister that the two sides have already held their first session of talks. The prime minister has given me an optimistic initial report on this brief session. Talks are being conducted in the same serious manner with which we conducted our last meeting in Libya.

You have seen with your own eyes the enthusaism of the Libyan people and their true ebullient feelings for unity. Were it possible to declare unity instantly and present it as an established fact before the Libyan masses, I would have done so. [applause]

We are greatly hopeful of achieving unity. In your name I greet the brother Libyan leaders who are here to join in the celebration and to continue the unity talks. I say that are in your country and homeland and among your own people. [applause] On your behalf and in the name of our people, I also extend our greetings and feelings of admiration, love and fraternity to our heroic Libyan Arab people. [applause] I extend greetings of fraternity and love to struggler leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. [applause]

I say that our true public celebration would be when we become one country and one state. [applause and cheers] It would be a true public celebration when we and Libya become one country and one state, God willing. I hope that I have not tired you out with my long speech. [laughter] Peace be upon you.

AL-KASM DISCUSSES UNITY WITH LIBYAN DELEGATION

JN081452 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'f al-Kasm received at 1000 this morning Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi, member of the Command Council of the September revolution; Dr Jadallah 'Azzuz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee and member of the Unity Committee; 'Abdallah Zahmum, member of the General People's Congress General Secretariat and secretary of affairs of popular committees; and Ahmad 'Abd as-Salam ibn Khayyal, secretary of the Libyan Relations Office in Damascus. The meeting was attended by Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad.

The Unity Committee held its first meeting at 1015 on the morning of 6 March in honor of the March revolution, its pan-Arab, unionist dimensions and its positive effect on the march of the Arab liberation struggle. The meeting was also held in the faith that the March revolution was the birth of a genuine unity and a response to the separation of thought and practice. The March revolution is still a unionist revolution, struggling to establish one Arab state for the one Arab nation.

The meeting was attended on the Syrian side by Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, member of the party Regional Command and information minister. The meeting was attended on the Libyan side by Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi, member of the Command Council of the September revolution, and Dr Jadallah 'Azzuz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee.

This meeting was held in implementation of the Bengazi declaration issued on 17 December 1980.

Brother Mustafa al-Kharrubi spoke at the outset of the meeting. He praised the March revolution and its genuine pan-Arab course. He said: Our visit here today to participate with our Syrian brothers in the celebrations of the 8 March glorious revolution constitutes acknowledgment of the greatness of this revolution, appreciation of its march and faith in this revolution. This revolution has achieved steadfastness for Syria, and Syria's steadfastness enables our nation to defend its pan-Arab existence, preserve its rights and achieve its great aims of unity, liberation and progress.

The Unity Committee reviewed the measures implemented since the Tripoli declaration on 10 September 1980. The committee expressed satisfaction at the progress of the work and its positive results. Discussion also dealt with precise specifics and their priorities in leading to the submission of practical proposals in the form of an executive formulation for the establishment of the unified state.

The meeting ended at 1230 this afternoon. The Unity Committee will hold its second meeting at 1000 tomorrow.

Second Meeting

JN091516 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Damascus--The Unity Committee formed in accordance with the Benghazi declaration of 17 December 1980 held its second meeting at the Prime Ministry at 1000 today.

The meeting was attended on the Syrian side by: Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister, and Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's Regional Command and information minister. It was attended on the Libyan side by: Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi, member of the Command Council of the September revolution, and Eng Jadallah 'Azzuz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee.

At the outset of the meeting, the committee approved a program relating to exchange of visits between the two fraternal states to achieve the aspired interaction between the popular and leading elements in Syria and Libya. The committee will follow up implementation of this program.

The committee also resumed its discussions to lay down a project encompassing the framework of the unity state, its institutions and duties, taking into consideration the two states' revolutionary experiments and all the discussions held during the Tripoli and Benghazi meetings.

The meeting ended at 1400 today. The Unity Committee will hold its third meeting Wednesday morning.

LEBANON'S JUNBLATT MEETS AL-ASAD, DEPARTS

Al-Asad Meeting

JN091701 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Damascus--At 1300 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party in Lebanon, and Tawfiq Sultan, member of the party command. The meeting was attended by Dr Wahib Tannus, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and head of the student regional office. They discussed the security and political situation in Lebanon and the general situation in the Arab region.

Departure Statement

JN092016 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Damascus--Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party in Lebanon, left Damascus for Beirut today after a 1-day visit to Syria. During his visit he met with President Hafiz al-Asad.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Junblatt said that his talks with President al-Asad encompassed all Lebanese and Arab issues in the current situation in which Syria and the national progressive forces in Lebanon are facing a fierce onslaught by imperialism and its agents in the Arab east to abort the Arab liberation movement and the steadfastness of Syria and the Lebanese nationalist movement in confronting the fateful challenges faced by our Arab nation.

Regarding tomorrow's summit meeting between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Ilias Sarkis in Damascus tomorrow, Junblatt expressed the hope that this important meeting would produce positive results serving the interest of the Arab people in Lebanon and Syria and securing for their nationalist and progressive forces the factors of steadfastness and confrontation against the Zionist aggression and imperialist and reactionary plans.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DISCUSS U.S.-SAUDI ARMS DEAL

Shamir Comment

TA081641 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said upon his return home this afternoon that if the U.S.-Saudi arms deal is implemented, Israel will be entitled to receive additional means of security from the United States. Following the cancellation of his meeting with the pope, the foreign minister said that it was agreed to have the meeting at another time, but no date has been set. Correspondent Rafi Reshef was at Ben-Gurion Airport:

[Begin recording] [Shamir] We are against the supply of arms--not just to Saudi Arabia, but also to other Middle East countries--and we spoke a great deal about the arms race which is now underway in the Middle East. Immense quantites of arms are being amassed, which in itself constitutes a danger: a danger to peace, a danger to our security.

[Reshef] In reply to a question about whether the U.S.-Saudi arms deal can still be prevented, Shamir said he had not been updated on the latest details but there will still be discussions in the House and in the Senate. It is difficult to tell, Shamir said, how things will turn out. If the deal goes through, he added, there is a stipulation for U.S. compensation to Israel.

[Shamir] If the U.S. authorities supply the aircraft accessories to Saudi Arabia, a move which would have an adverse effect--the danger to Israel's security would grow--then we are certainly entitled to receive from the United States additional means of security.

[Reshef] Shamir terms the U.S. administration's attitude toward Israel firm and consolidated.

[Shamir] This friendship is in fact based on two things: on the United States' traditional commitment to Israel's security and survival and on the United States' strategic perception of Israel as an important and serious factor in the Middle East alignment of forces, a factor which by its very existence, its very presence, is beneficial to the United States' global interests. [end recording]

Defense Requests

TA082014 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Report by military correspondent 'Amiram Nir--live]

[Text] The U.S. proposal to compensate Israel with 10 to 15 F-15 planes is not viewed as sufficient by the defense establishment. This would not be the most important contribution to security today. The IDF's long-term strengthening is dependent upon two factors: money and technology. Therefore, the defense establishment has formulated four requests which Israel will present to Washington:

1. Consolidation of Israel's debts for military equipment it received in the past and a genuine easing in the defrayment of the remaining debts.

2. An increase in the grant portion of the overall U.S. military aid to Israel and a reduction of the loan portion; this refers to aid in the coming year as well as future aid.

3. U.S. agreement to transfer to Israel sophisticated technology of the first rank; technology Israel needs in order to manufacture highly advanced weapons systems.

4. U.S. consent to supply the IDF with early-warning systems which will significantly improve Israel's intelligence capability.

These four main requests have in the past few days been unofficially passed on to personnel in the Pentagon in order to prepare the ground for the official discussion which will, perhaps, take place soon. In parallel, the defense establishment is studying how Israel should react should there be additional military assistance agreements between the United States and Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia and others. The emerging concept in the defense establishment holds that the strategy of opposition and protest should be replaced by one of integration in the renewed U.S. military effort in the Middle East. How is Israel to be integrated into this kind of U.S. deployment? It is on this that the discussions will focus in the coming weeks.

'Dilemma' Explained

TA091245 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Report by Arye Haskell--recorded]

[Text] Israel's opposition to the upgrading of the F-15's offensive capacility is genuine and deep-rooted but the dilemma confronting the country's policymakers is plain. Is it worth tilting at windmills in a head-on confrontation with the Reagan administration, which the government believes is basically better for Israel than its predecessor? Foreign Minister Shamir has come home from Washington convinced that it is not. As his director general, David Qimhi, made plain over the weekend, Israel is very unhappy about the whole business but sees no purpose in bringing matters to a head at this time.

With the giant Saudi Arabian airbase at Taruk only just over 200 km from Elat, long-range fuel tanks for the Saudi F-15's will put the whole of Israel within their operational range--hence the expression of utmost concern voiced by Shamir in Washington and the dig contained in the Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement issued on Friday. He then said that the area's problems cannot be solved by an unrestrained arms race but rather through negotiations with all countries joining the Camp David process. He also knocked the idea that Saudi Arabia is a moderate state, stressing that it is among the leaders of those advocating war against Israel and also helps the PLO and others actively fighting against Israel. All of this was more or less reiterated in today's Cabinet statement.

Additional support for Shamir's rationale in seeking to avoid a head-on confrontation with the Reagan administration came yesterday, when Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger made plain that the United States is seeking American bases in Saudi Arabia. Clearly, its chances of getting them would not be enhanced if Washington had decided to turn down Riyadh's demand to upgrade the offensive capability of the 62 F-15's it is acquiring. But so far there is no Israeli comment on Weinberger's statement.

Cabinet Position

TA091236 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] The Cabinet has adopted the position presented by the foreign minister in his talks with the U.S. administration leaders over the supply of weaponry to Saudi Arabia, confirming the opposition expressed by Yitzhaq Shamir in his meeting with the U.S. leaders on the subject. A statement, published by the government, said that this weaponry may jeopardize Israel's security and will upset the balance of power in the region.

At the beginning of next week the foreign minister will make a statement to the Knesset on this issue.

The Cabinet secretary declined to reply to a question on whether the government has decided on methods of reaction to be employed in the United States to prevent the supply of arms to the Saudis.

Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, estimates that the foreign minister convinced the Cabinet that it is better not to indulge in a direct confrontation with the U.S. administration and that Israel should be satisfied with expressing its opposition to the deal with continued contacts for the reinforcing of Israel's security and economy.

Announcement Text

TA091709 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 9 Mar 81

[By political correspondent Gad Becker]

[Text] The prime minister proposed and the Cabinet adopted today a text for an announcement condemning the arms deal between the United States and Saudi Arabia. These arms could jeopardize Israel's security, the announcement states. However, it appears that Israel will not begin a full political campaign beyond expressing opposition, as this is a question of a deal whose details have already been concluded. Here is the text of the Cabinet's announcement, read by Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or:

[Begin recording] The Cabinet confirms the opposition the foreign minister expressed to the U.S. administration to the supply of offensive weapons to Saudi Arabia. These weapons could jeopardize Israel's security. It was from Saudi Arabia that the call for a jihad against the State of Israel was issued. That country's hostility toward Israel is most extreme. If further offensive weapons are supplied to Saudi Arabia, not only will the strategic balance in the area be violated, a new danger to peace in the Middle East will emerge.

[Unidentified correspondent] Has the Cabinet decided on ways of reacting against the U.S.-Saudi Arabian arms deal?

[Na'or] The Cabinet, as I have just read to you, has confirmed the opposition to that deal already expressed by the foreign minister to the U.S. administration.

[Unidentified correspondent] Will Israel also work in the United States on this matter?

[Na'or] That is all I have to say. [end recording]

[Becker] Minister Ari'el Sharon was alone today in his unequivocal demand to act against the deal. The decisive majority of the Cabinet was against what was described as getting up on the barricades, against using the Jewish lobby in the United States. Minister Gid'on Pat even said that today's Cabinet announcement should be regarded as the end of the chapter concerning treatment of this affair. The foreign minister said the United States was committed to the implementation of this deal with Saudi Arabia as far back as the Carter administration's time, since it guaranteed also to supply the additional parts for the Saudi F-15's. Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori commented that the defense establishment had indeed been aware of that possibility. Apart from that, the foreign minister today said that the sale of arms to Saudi Arabia was part of the current U.S. policy of reinforcing friendly countries. After the session, one of the ministers told us that, by the decision not to open a full political campaign against the U.S. administration, which had already decided to sell, Israel could in some way help the United States in strengthening its hegemony [last word in English] in this area.

The same minister also said that from the new administration's first steps it appears that it was indeed assigning Israel a greater strategic value than it had done in the past. The Cabinet did not hold a debate today about the details of the compensation Israel is to receive, although ministers formed the impression that the Americans were prepared to balance the situation after the sale of the additional parts to Saudi Arabia.

The Cabinet will present today's decision to the Knesset and will also present it at every forum possible, although, as I said, it does not intend to conduct a new political campaign.

Shamir's Impression

TA091732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] The foreign minister said today in the Cabinet that he had formed the impression from his talks with the leaders of the U.S. administration that the United States regards Israel as a strategic asset and Reagan's administration would take Israel into consideration from the economic aspect and also grant its security requirements. The foreign minister hinted that he had been given a promise that the United States would sell Israel weapons on special conditions which would not make things difficult for Israel's economy. The United States was also now prepared for Israel to market its security products abroad. Yitzhaq Shamir stressed that the question of the settlements in the territories, use of state land or that of east Jerusalem had not been raised in his talks.

Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reports that the ministers understood from the foreign minister's report that Israel should cooperate with the new administration because it would be particularly friendly to Israel. However, the foreign minister emphasized that at all his meetings with administration leaders he had expressed Israel's opposition to the arms deal with Saudi Arabia. Our correspondent also learned that ministers Nisim, Pat, and Aridor asked for the Cabinet's reaction not to be made sharper on this issue.

Minister Ari'el Sharon repeated his position that Israel should work for the cancellation of the deal with Saudi Arabia, if only beause of the fact that there was now a new administration. Finally a decision was approved confirming the positions presented by Yitzhaq Shamir in the United States.

ABBA EBAN VIEWS RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

LD090939 Paris LE CONTINENT in French 3 Mar 81 p 7

[Mordecai Soussan undated interview with former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban: "As Far as the African Continent Is Concerned, We Devote Most of Our Attention to Black Africa"]

[Text] In an interview granted to a South African daily newspaper, the RAND DAILY MAIL of 16 February, former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban apparently stated that he was "in no way embarrased" by his country's relations with South Africa. The Labor Party leadership member, who, it is believed, would become Israeli foreign minister in the very likely event of the Labor Party's return to power, agreed to explain his views to LE CONTINENT.

Mr Abba Eban told our Jerusalem correspondent: "I well remember this interview. RAND journalists asked me what my strategy with respect to Africa would be if I were to again become Israeli foreign minister. I told them that my main objective would be to restore our relations with free Africa, that is, black Africa. As I recall, my interlocutors were disconcerted."

"'Does this mean that Israel's relations with South Africa would be broken off?' they asked me. I replied that they 'would not be exactly broken off' because in my view it is necessary to abide by a general principle, that is, to try to maintain relations with all countries irrespective of their social, economic or political regime."

"At the same time, however," Mr Eban added, "I emphasized the fact that we categorically reject the apartheid policy. But countries should recognize one another's existence without abandoning their right to criticize one another, especially over the question of human rights."

"Whenever I think about Africa," the former foreign minister strongly emphasized, "I feel that black Africa represents the point of departure and the essence of the matter. We devote most of our attention to it with reference to the black continent without, however, feeling obliged to break off our relations with any country because it is subjected to a totalitarian regime. For instance, we would like to establish diplomatic and other relations with the USSR even though we condemn Soviet policy with respect to human rights, Jews and Siberia...."

But what would happen if the restoration of relations between Israel and black Africa were to depend on Israeli-South African relations? Mr Abba Eban replied categorically: "In that case, we would express our views on the question of apartheid much more forcefully and vehemently."

U.S. CONSULATE CARS SET AFIRE IN JERUSALEM

TA080826 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Last night unidentified people set fire to two cars belonging to the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem. There were no casualties but the cars were heavily damaged. The deputy consul has submitted a complaint to the police.

RAKAH LEADER SPEAKS ON RETURN FROM MOSCOW

TA081528 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1300 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, 8 Mar--A PLO delegation headed by Faruq Qaddumi, which met with the RAKAH delegation during the CPSU Congress in the Soviet Union, expressed support for the establishment of a Palestinian state within the 1967 borders and not those of 1947, RAKAH Secretary General Me'ir Wilner stated today upon his return from the congress in Moscow. He spoke at a news conference at Bet Sokolov [press club] in Tel Aviv.

He noted that only one representative in the PLO delegation--from Habash's "Popular Front"--had dissociated himself from this idea. All of the other PLO representatives had agreed with Brezhnev's peace proposals and with the resolutions of the recent RAKAH conference regarding the Middle East. 'Arafat also issued a declaration in Beirut expressing his support for Brezhnev's peace proposals, Mr Wilner said. The deputy secretary of the Syrian Ba'th Party, who addressed congress, also spoke of a solution to the conflict on the basis of an Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 lines. Mr Wilner added that these remarks had reinforced his belief that peace with the PLO was attainable within 24 hours on the basis of the RAKAH proposals.

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS ITALY, MAKES STATEMENT

For a Rome ANSA report on a statement made by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir during his visit to Rome, see the Italy & the Vatican section, Page L 3, of the 9 March Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B SCORES U.S. ARMS SALES TO MOROCCO

LD091603 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 4 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "What the Pentagon Cannot Provide"]

[Text] In the past 2 days news agencies have disseminated two reports, one from Rabat and another from Washington. While it was announced in Washington that the new U.S. administration has decided to deliver 108 modern tanks costing $180 million to the Moroccan regime, King Hassan II announced in Rabat yesterday that the war in Western Sahara "is finished" and that Morocco has "regained" its territories and completed its "territorial integrity."

The apparent contradiction between the two news reports aroused many questions among observers and analysts of the course of the conflict in northwestern part of the African Continent. What does the delivering of tanks of this type and in these quantities to Morocco mean when the latter announces that war in the Sahara is "finished?" What does the Reagan administration's response to the Rabat regime's request with such alacrity mean, particularly in view of the administration's preoccupation with its urgent problems in El Salvador, the Middle East, or Afghanistan?

A careful examination of the two reports indubitably reveals that inasmuch as the first report is true and consistent with the policy of the new U.S. administration, which goes against the course of history, the second report is consistent with the Rabat regime's method of deceiving and misleading the Moroccan people and world opinion.

Since assuming office the new U.S. administration has carried out several measures that are contrary to the world liberation current, whether by directly intervening in El Salvador, by bringing pressure to bear on Nicaragua, or by stepping up the campaign of threats against the island of freedom [Cuba]. Therefore, it was not at all surprising that Reagan's administration should hasten to rescue Hassan II's regime, which has been exhausted by the deadly blows that the Saharan rebels are dealing to it.

Therefore, the new U.S. step, while confirming Washington's aggressive intentions against the struggling Saharan people, reveals the futility of the "closed dossier" to which the king of Rabat has returned after 5 years of successive diplomatic and military defeats.

In fact, the U.S. decision reveals blatant indifference to the nature of the battle and to the decisive factors which in the final analysis will determine who is the winner and who the loser. All those who are familiar with the balance of material power available to both sides affirm that what the royalist forces are lacking to impose a military decision in favor of the king is not arms or funds, which have flowed into Morocco in large quantities in the past 5 years, but faith in the cause and in the justness of the war. This is something that neither Regan or anybody else can give to Morocco. Whereas it is possible to "revive" a weak economy with successive financial doses, it is impossible to revive an army with a broken morale, regardless of the modern and destructive weapons given to it, if it does not believe in the justice of the cause it is fighting for.

LIBYA

AZ-ZUNWYY VIEWS GULF COUNCIL, OMAN-U.S. RELATIONS

LD091529 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 5 Mar 81 p 12

[Report on press conference held by Libyan Secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice Muhammad Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy in Kuwait--date not specified]

[Excerpts] Libyan Secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice Muhammad Qasim az-Zuwayy has welcomed the establishment of the Council for Gulf Cooperation but said that he has reservations regarding the Sultanate of Oman's participation in this council.

He said that he has acquainted Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad with this reservation during the talks he had with him. He expressed the hope that the council will lead to Oman once again regaining its independence and will strengthen the freedom of the entire area. He said that Shaykh Sabah told him that the council membership is open to all Arab countries from the Atlantic to the Gulf. Az-Zuwayy said he hopes the council will be the nucleaus of Arab unity.

Az-Zuwayy was answering questions by AS-SIYASAH on the Gulf Cooperation Council during a press conference he held in Kuwait.

Before arriving in Kuwait Az-Zuwayy visited the UAE, where he delivered a message to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan from Col Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi. He also visited Aden, where he attended the recent conference of Arab ministers of justice.

The Libyan official condemned the state of lethargy in the Arab countries and warned that direct colonialism will return to the area if this state of affairs continues. He pointed to the deteriorating situation in Somalia and the Sultanate of Oman. Apparently the Somali president is pleased with the process of switching from the extreme left to the extreme right in return for a few dollars, he said.

Speaking about the Sultanate of Oman, he said, "There is open talk there about joint U.S.-Omani maneuvers."

The Libyan official wondered when the Arabs will no longer remain silent and said that "Libya is persistently working to urge the Arabs to launch a counterattack against what is happening in the Arab arena at present." He added: "This probably explains the reason for the onslaught which colonialism and the United States are waging against Libya. They want us to bow our heads, something which we refuse to do and over which we will not remain silent."

PFLP'S HABASH ENDS VISIT, MAKES STATEMENT 9 MAR

LD092124 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] PFLP Secretary General George Habash left Tripoli this morning at the end of his visit to the Jamahiriyah. Habash expressed appreciation for the Great 1st September Revolution, emphasizing the depth of the bonds of the joint struggle between it and the Palestinian revolution. In a statement to a JANA correspondent, he said that his visit to the Jamahiriyah was an opportunity to discuss the major issues of concern to the Arab nation and to the struggle of the Palestinian people. He pointed out that the views of the two sides are in agreement on all issues. Habash confirmed that the PFLP stands on the side of the Libyan Arab people in confronting imperialist and reactionary plans.

MOROCCO

TRADE COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC 9 MAR

LD092226 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Morocco and the PRC signed a trade cooperation agreement this evening. The agreement was signed for Morocco by the Minister of Industry and Commerce Azzedine Guessous and for China by foreign trade minister Mr Li Qiang. In a speech, Mr Guessous discussed the good relations between the two countries, stressing the importance of the new agreement as a new link in the field of trade cooperation between the two countries.

Replying, the Chinese foreign trade minister also discussed Moroccan-Chinese relations, explaining that this agreement will enable Morocco to fulfill its trade plans in accordance with its aspirations. He stressed that China will assist Morocco in the field of foreign trade.

KENYA

MINISTER COMMENTS ON EXTERNAL BROADCASTING PLANS

LD091426 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Mar 81 EA

[Text] The minister for information and broadcasting, Mr Oloo-Artingo, has said that Kenya will have an external broadcasting station by the year 1983. He said the station will help Kenya to share her experiences with rest of the world. He further said that it will make possible for the country to make its stand clear on all domestic and international matters.

The minister was addressing members of the Society for International Development on the new information order at the National Museum yesterday. The minister stressed that an effective communications system is essential in promoting national development. He pointed out that it helps wananchi to make correct decisions.

Mr Aringo said that the government will also establish regional radio stations. He explained that the stations will focus their attention on issues that are important to those regions.

SOMALIA

SIAD BARRE RECEIVES REAGAN ADVISER 8 MAR

LD091240 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 8 Mar 81 EA

[Text] The Somali Socialists Revolutionary Party secretary general and Somali Democratic Republic president, Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, today received in his office a U.S. [word indistinct], one of the U.S. President's advisers, who arrived in Somalia today on a brief visit. Challe Siad and (?Senator) [name indistinct] had a cordial conversation on the international scene in general and on ways of strengthening relations between Somalia and America. Their cordial conversation was attended by the director general of foreign affairs, Challe Hashi Abdullah, and other officials.

VICE PRESIDENT, DELEGATION RETURN FROM EGYPT

LD091247 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 8 Mar 81 EA

[Excerpt] Challe Brig Gen Mohamed Ali Samatur, first vice president of the Somali Democratic Republic and also defense minister, and the delegation he led returned home today after attending the funeral of the late Egyptian defense minister, Gen Ahmad Badawi Ismail, who died at the beginning of March in an air crash.

While in Egypt, Challe Samatur conveyed a message from Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. He also held talks on strengthening relations between Somalia and Egypt with Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak and the new defense minister of Egypt.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION

LD091202 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0450 GMT 9 Mar 81 EA

[Excerpts] Yesterday evening the secretary general of the Somali Socialists Revolutionary Party [SSRP] and president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, attended a party organized by the Somali Democratic Women's Organization to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the organization and the International Women's Day on 8 March.

The SRSP secretary general said that of late the world has been faced with major problems such as inflation and price increases of commodities, which had greatly harmed the economy of the developing countries, which were not responsible for the inflation as they had no factories or international open markets.

The SRSP secretary general said that the refugees in the SDR number about 2 million people and their presence is producing considerable problems for the SDR economy. President Siad said that although the SDR is assisting most of the refugees, the country cannot cover all their needs. The SDR also appreciates the assistance given to the refugees by donor countries and relief agencies.

The president accepted the fact that the SDR is undergoing a period of prolonged drought and livestock are experiencing water and grazing problems--something which, he said, could harm the economy and the lives of the Somali people.

President Siad said there could never be everlasting prosperity, just as there could not be everlasting problems.

Talking about SDR policy, Challe Siad said the revolutionary government would pursue its usual policy of working for the betterment of the Somali people. On the reasons behind the training of former district and regional heads, he said the idea is to increase their knowledge and understanding and at the same time to train them in how to lead society [words indistinct] every responsible person should follow, in order to act accordingly, when performing his duty for the country.

In conclusion, Challe Siad urged the women to continue playing their part in the development of the country--a role based on honesty and nationalism--and to guard the country against those who want to strangle the masses by refusing them essential commodities. They should always think of protecting the sovereignty of the SDR.

UGANDA

OBOTE ADDRESSES UPC ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

LD092144 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Speech by President Milton Obote on 9 March at Uganda Club in Kampala marking the 21st anniversary of the foundation of the Uganda People's Congress--live]

[Excerpts] [Passage indistinct] We are a great party. We are a great party. We do also mourn all those Ugandans, though not members of the coungress, who were also killed by the regime of murder and treason.

And, being a great party, we have returned after 10 years out of the saddle. And we have extended the hand of friendship to all the people of Uganda. We have said to all and sundry: We mean well. We have asked the people of Uganda to accept our resolution that we shall rebuild this country.

We have told the people of Uganda that we harbor no revenge against anybody. We shall practice [word indistinct]. We are prepared to forgive. We are not prepared to forget. What happened did happen. And they [as heard] constitute part of our history. We shall not forget what happened, but we shall forgive and that is why we shall not like this country to be plunged once more in the dark eras of chaos and anarchy.

We shall do everything possible to ensure that our new democracy, that our new freedom, is consolidated. We shall not allow a (?fool) once more to plunge Uganda into the era of death.

Fellow citizens: The congress has roots. [sentence indistinct] First, UPC is a party of the peasant farmers, who are to be found everywhere in Uganda. Second, the UPC is a party of the [word indistinct]. Third, UPC is a party of the past. It is a party of the future. Therefore, it is a party of the workers. And Fourth, UPC is a party of ideas. for Uganda to develop, we need ideas. And UPC is that party.

And Fifth, UPC is a party of internationalism. We believe in brotherly cooperation with all progressive [words indistinct] throughout the world. [words indistinct] to give assistance to all the oppressed people in the world. Their struggle is our struggle. Their slavery is our slavery. Our freedom is therefore their freedom.

We support the people in South Africa. That is why we support the people of the Sahara, who are struggling for their freedom and self-determination.

Today, Uganda is in a difficult situation. We have never known the type of poverty we are now going through. But, despite that poverty, I want to assure you of UPC's commitment to serve the peasant farmer, to serve the worker, to serve the youth, to produce ideas. And the help to the oppressed people shall continue.

Now on internationalism, fellow citizens: When this country was plunged into darkness, leaders of the UPC went to various capitals in Africa to explain the situation in Uganda. Leaders of the UPC kept the hope of the people of Uganda that one day there shall come liberation.

I want to take this opportunity today to pay the warmest tribute possible to the government and the people of the Sudan. [applause] They helped and they trained our first guerrillas. [applause]

Today I want to thank, on your behalf, as a party, the government, the party and the people of Tanzania. They gave us comfort for over 8 years. They gave us encouragement for over 8 years. At the end, they decided even to lose their own lives for our freedom. [applause]

Those of you who are Christians will know that there is no higher price that anyone can give you, more than life. The people of Tanzania sacrificed their lives for our freedom. [applause] We mourn the sons and daughters of Tanzania who lost their lives so that all the people of Uganda should be free.

We thank their party--Chama Cha Mapinduzi--for coming to our salvation. We thank their illustrious and great president, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere. [applause]

But there are two things about Tanzania that I should want to say today. First, what is the price that we, the people of Uganda, should pay in recognition of the sacrifices the Tanzanians made for our freedom? At the town of Moshi, when the UNLF [Ugandan National Liberation Front] was being formed, some Ugandans stated openly that after liberation they would come here to organize export of coffee and earmark the number of tonnage every month for Tanzania. Fellow citizens: That is not the kind of price the Tanzanians want us to pay them for their sacrifices.

The Tanzanians want us to forge unity in this country. They want us to realize stability in this country. That is the price they are asking us.

Unity in Uganda. Stability in Uganda. Is that too high for us to pay? In UPC, we say it is not. We are going to do everything possible to pay that price. [applause] We are going to do everything possible to forge unity in this country. We are going to do everything possible to realize stability in this country.

Secondly, [words indistinct] it is the talk that has persisted ever since June, 1979, mainly that the Tanzanians were here to colonize Uganda, that they were here to set up government.

Members of the congress, I spent most of my exile life in Tanzania. When I was there, I used to hear a lot about Uganda.

[Words indistinct] Amin used to say that the president of Tanzania was bent to come here in Uganda and install a president by the name of Milton Obote. Some of our fellow citizens believed Amin and they are still here with us in Uganda.

Then, the same thing as Amin used to say, others left Uganda and went to various countries and were saying exactly the same thing as Amin was saying. [words indistinct] The president of Tanzania wanted to overthrow the Amin regime to restore (?Obote to power). [passage indistinct]

During the recent elections, not a single party said it, anywhere, that Tanzanian military officers of personnel here interfered in any way with the elections.

They did not and it was never in their interest that they should interfere with Uganda choosing their own leaders.

And of course, if you are weak, you must always find an excuse for your failure. One of the excuses was that the Tanzanians are here just to serve UPC and to serve Obote.

Well, when liberation came, I wasn't here. My brothers came for shops, for factories, for offices. I remained in Tanzania. I knew some of our leaders were working and I knew that the people of Uganda were not going to forget the UPC.

In March of last year it was not a UPC member who announced that the elections would be held in Uganda, but those elections would be on a one-party basis. We in UPC, we rejected that announcement.

Now our friends of the Democratic Party [DP]: When the people were still voting at midday the 11th December, they started announcing that they really won the elections. People were still voting.

Now what does that mean? It means they have no respect for the opinions of individual Ugandans. The election was meant to each person, each voter to decide for himself (?his leader). DP took upon itself to decide for the millions of Ugandans. They started announcing when the people were still voting.

Fellow citizens, a party that does not respect your views cannot serve you. And after elections, because of that conclusion they started saying: Oh, no, elections were rigged by the UPC. Elections were rigged by the UPC.

Is that something that anybody can seriously say? Look at the facts. How can the UPC rig elections? We rig elections in favor of DP?

This is Kampala. It is cosmopolitan. It is a Ugandan city. [passage indistinct]

CAPE VERDE

PEREIRA TO MEET WITH BISSAU COUNTERPART 12 MAR

NC101005 Paris AFP in English 0921 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Praia, Cape Verde Islands, 10 Mar (AFP)--President Aristides Pereira of the Cape Verde Islands and General Joao Bernardo Vieira, leader of Guinea-Bissau, its estranged sister state, will meet in the Mozambican capital Maputo this week, reliable sources said here. The meeting, scheduled to start on Thursday, follows a Mozambican mediation shuffle in January, which sought to reconcile the two former Portuguese colonies following the November 14 coup in Guinea-Bissau.

The Mozambican mediation mission, led by Marcelinos dos Santos, secretary of the Central Committee of Frelimo, the ruling party, was aimed at reconciling the two states, whose leaders fought side-by-side in the liberation war against Portugal.

(In Bissau, the newspaper NO PINTCHA published details of a new constitution naming the revolutionary council, which seized power on November 14, as the supreme organ of power in the state and the nation.

(The constitution, signed by Gen Vieira, said the council had assumed all powers held by the People's National Assembly and the State Council since 1973, when Bissau and Praia agreed the old constitution under the PAIGC (the African Party for the Independence of the Cape Verde Islands and Guinea-Bissau).

(Gen Vieira has said that the revolutionary council will remain in power for an unspecified transitional phase. After that, there would be elections for a new People's National Assembly, which would be the supreme law-making body in the country and which would elect a president, he has added. The old assembly was dissolved after the coup.)

GHANA

SIERRA LEONE PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON VISIT 9 MAR

AB091430 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] President Stevens of Sierra Leone arrived in Accra this morning for a 1-day friendly visit. He was met at the gangway of his plane by President Dr Limann and the vice president Dr deGraft Johnson. President Stevens then inspected the guard of honor mounted by a detachment of the Ghana navy. Members of the diplomatic corps, ministers, members of parliament and other dignitaries were introduced to Dr Stevens by President Limann.

In his speech, President Limann said Dr Stevens was being welcomed as the first head of state to visit Ghana since the return to civilian rule 18 months ago. On the political scene, President Limann said the continent is indeed lucky to have a leader in the person of Dr Stevens, with such political accumen, sagacity and experience, to be the OAU chairman at this time when the continent is being characterized by conflicts and tension. These, he observed, demand the greatest skill and the most far-sighted vision to handle in order to steer the continent through such storms. He said Dr Stevens' past and long experience can be the source of much inspiration for him, the government and all Ghanaians.

President Limann recalled his meeting with the Sierra Leonean leader, especially during his visit to Freetown a year ago, and also at the OAU summit in Freetown and in Lome. He expressed the hope that the exchange of views on African and international issues, which began during these meetings, would continue, especially on bilateral and sub-regional matters of common interests.

Replying, President Stevens said he was glad to be in Ghana where he feels at home away from home. He said advantage should be taken of the revolution of air travels to get together to exchange views and to learn from one another. He thanked President Limann, the government and people of Ghana for their warm welcome.

Dr Stevens said he would discuss with his host and members of the cabinet matters which are of common interests to the two countries. He said the ties that bind Ghana and Sierra Leone have been on for a long time, and everything possible should be done not only to (further strengthen) the friendship but also to [word indistinct] the future generations.

NIGERIAN PAPER SAID FANNING ANTI-GHANA FEELINGS

AB090812 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The DAILY GRAPHIC carries on its front page a story in which it alleges that a Nigerian newspaper, the DAILY TIMES, has been fanning anti-Ghana feelings. According to the GRAPHIC story, the DAILY TIMES reported on its front page in its last Saturday's issue among others that so far two Nigerians have been killed in Ghana, one under strange circumstances and the other after a football match outside the Accra sports stadium.

The GRAPHIC in its editorial says under normal circumstances, it would have treated the story as one of unnecessary wolf cry and would have left the matter to die a natural death. But according to the paper, the DAILY TIMES story imputes bad ethics to the professional capabilities of the Ghanaian newspapers and the country's only national radio station. The Nigerian paper has said that Ghana's news media had aroused anti-Nigerian feelings among Ghanaians and has gone to the extent of urging the government to take all stern possible retaliatory measures. The GRAPHIC is of the view that in this era when African countries are all geared toward improving their economies, nothing must be done to distract their attention from the accomplishment of that goal.

The paper therefore calls on the Nigerian high commissioner in Ghana to come out boldly to clear the air over the alleged fanning of anti-Nigerian sentiments by our news media and also of the alleged killing of Nigerian nationals in Ghana.

Nigerian Official's Denial

AB092204 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The Nigerian inspector general of police, Alhaji Adamu Suleiman, has described as false a publication in the DAILY TIMES of Lagos that two Nigerians have been killed in Ghana. He said as far as he was concerned it is neither true that Nigerians in Ghana are being harassed nor ill-treated.

Speaking to newsmen today before his departure for Lagos after a 4-day official visit to Ghana, Alhaji Suleiman asked the Ghanaian press to take the DAILY TIMES to task for imputing that the Ghanaian media had been instrumental in inciting anti-Nigerian sentiments in Ghanaians. He wondered how the DAILY TIMES could manufacture such a story and said it is up to the DAILY TIMES to substantiate its story.

IVORY COAST

DETAINEES' DEATHS IN ABIDJAN PRISON REPORTED

Official Communique

AB092042 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Communique from the presidency]

[Text] Within the framework of the police operations launched to combat banditry, an extensive roundup was carried out in the suburbs of Abidjan last weekend. Following this operation, the people arrested were locked in cells which were too small and insufficiently ventilated. This caused the death of a number of them.

The president of the republic disapproves of such a practice and has immediately ordered a thorough investigation in order to identify those responsible and to take the necessary sanctions.

Further Report

AB091950 Paris AFP in French 1856 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Abidjan, 9 March (AFP)--It was learned from various sources on Monday in Abidjan that 46 people died of suffocation on Friday to Saturday night in a cell in the Agban gendarmerie, in the suburbs of Abidjan.

According to several authoritative sources these people, mostly Ghanaians arrested during a sweep, were packed into a cell measuring a few square meters with only one air vent and destined for five or six prisoners at the most. Seven other persons who were also imprisoned in the same room, survived because they were near the air vent.

LIBERIA

ARMED FORCES COMMANDER PRAISES TIES WITH U.S.

AB100930 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] The commanding general of the Armed Forces of Liberia, Brig Gen Thomas Quiwonkpa, who yesterday resumed his official duties following several months of illness, has said that Liberia will remain a friend of the United States. General Quiwonkpa told local and foreign journalists at a news conference in Monrovia that the United States was the only country to come to the rescue of the Liberian people since the revolution and he added that Liberia was more interested in foodstuff and medical supplies than in guns and ammunitions. He (?frowned) on communist and socialist countries, which he said were more interested in supplying arms and amunitions to African countries and were quick to take advantage of military takeovers and other national disturbances.

General Quiwonkpa, who was making his first public appearance at a news conference at the Ministry of Information in Monrovia since he recovered from several months of illness, told the Liberian people that he was resuming his duties with a commitment to a greater role in national affairs to ensure that justice, equality and honesty prevailed at all levels in Liberia.

The armed forces commanding general also made some strong policy statements, some of which reemphasized head of state Doe's Christmas message to the Liberian people last December, particularly on the behavior of council members and men in arms in defending the revolution and protecting the Liberian people and the laws of the land. He said that he would not allow anyone to make decisions affecting the interest of the nation, except the chairman of the PRC [People's Redemption Council], adding that there should be an end to unnecessary fines, improper dismissals and appointments without prior judgement, unless otherwise recommended by the chairman of the PRC with sufficient evidence.

NIGERIA

PAPERS VIEW FRENCH 'INTERFERENCE,' LIBYA IN CHAD

AB091030 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] In its editorial opinion, the DAILY TIMES calls on the Organization of African Unity to adopt strict measures to curtail France's interference in the internal affairs of African states. The paper thinks the present move by France to establish military buildup in three African states is connected with the OAU's inability to solve the Chadian problem. It therefore urges the continental body to set up its proposed African peacekeeping force for Chad immediately to ensure the security and stability of the country. Besides, THE TIMES condemns the African nations which have allowed France to meddle in their internal affairs.

The NATIONAL CONCORD examines Libya's impact on contributions to the reconstruction of the Chadian economy and believes it will not be easy to call for the withdrawal of her troops. It also holds the view that the Chadians may not welcome the move until there is a dependable and generous alternative. In this regard, the paper contends that Nigeria has a dominant role to play by (?convincing) President Goukouni Oueddei to order the Libyans out.

AUDU SAYS GOVERNMENT AWARE OF SECURITY PROBLEMS

AB092147 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] In a television interview this evening the minister of external affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu, said that the government was aware of the security problems around the country's borders. He said Nigeria has taken necessary measures to protect her citizens against external aggression. Professor Audu maintained that Africa was still the centerpiece of the country's foreign policy.

Earlier today his ministry had disclosed that the government had asked Pakistan and Afghanistan to do everything possible to insure the safety of all hostages aboard the hijacked Pakistani airline. It made the revelation while reacting to a newspaper publication which reported that there were Nigerians in the hijacked plane. The ministry confirmed that there was one Nigerian in the plane travelling to Kishawa to participate in a conference on Islamic [word indistinct].

On the allegation that a Nigerian was killed in Ghana as a retaliation against the expulsion of some Ghanaians from Nigeria the ministry said investigations had proved [word indistinct] wrong. It also commented on efforts being made to secure the release of Nigerian students detained in Italy. The ministry revealed that the director of its consular and legal affairs department and the [word indistinct] there will intensify efforts to secure their release.

ANGOLA

SFRY TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS LUANDA VISIT

LD091430 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Luanda, 9 Mar (TANJUG)--Representatives of the trade union organisations of Yugoslavia and Angola have during their talks here in Luanda stressed the importance of the role of the Non-Aligned Movement as an independent international political factor and efforts invested by the movement towards establishing new and more equitable economic and political relations in the world. In this context, the importance was underlined of the role of trade unions in the struggle for freedom and the preservation of peace and security in the world.

The Angolan and Yugoslav trade union delegations condemned the attacks of the South African racist regime in indepnendent countries in southern Africa. The only solution to the Namibia problem is the one taking as its point of departure the UN Security Council resolution, it was assessed.

The Yugoslav and Angolan trade union organisations called on all world forces struggling for peace and freedom to intensify their support to the SWAPO liberation movement, the only representative of the Namibian people. The international community and trade union organisations in the world have been urged to carry out a wide campaign for an effective implementation of an economic-financial boycott of the South Africa regime.

The trade union confederation of Yugoslavia delegation, headed by Confederation Council President Miran Potrc, left Angola today following a three-day official visit to the Angolan workers' national union. During the visit, Potrc gave to the town of Malange a present--a school for training trade union cadres.

EMBASSIES TO BE OPENED IN LONDON, BRASILIA

AB061541 Paris AFP in French 0741 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Lisbon, 6 Mar (AFP)--It was learned yesterday from diplomatic sources in Lisbon that the People's Republic of Angola will soon open two new embassies abroad, that is, in London and Brasilia. The choice of these two capitals seems to have been dictated by the importance of the British capital as a center of international diplomacy and the increasing development of the relations--particularly trade relations--between Angola and Brazil.

Luanda now has about 10 embassies abroad of which the one in Lisbon is the most important based on the number of diplomats.

MADAGASCAR

ALGERIAN DELEGATION VISITS ON WAY TO SEYCHELLES

LD071528 Algiers Domestic in French 1300 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Before starting its visit in the Seychelles the Algerian delegation visited Madagascar and had talks with a delegation of the Malagasy National Front for the Defense of the Revolution [FNDR]. During its visit the delegation was received by President Didier Ratsiraka.

In a communique published at the end of the visit the two parties stress their perfect identity of views regarding international matters. In the communique the two delegations vigorously expose the racist policy of South Africa and reiterate their unabated support of the South African people who are fighting to establish their sacred right to independence under the aegis of the ANC. The FLN and the FNDR also exposed all maneuvers aimed at delaying the ineluctable independence of Namibia and reiterate their solidarity with the struggling Namibian people, led by SWAPO. They also condemn the aggression against Mozambique and Angola.

As regards the Western Sahara, the FLN and the FNDR consider that direct talks between the Polisario Front--for whom they reiterate their support--and the Moroccan regime is the only way for the restoration of long-lasting peace.

The FLN and the FNDR express concern over the installation of foreign bases aimed at intimidation, domination and exploitation in the Indian Ocean.

SOUTH AFRICA

AMNESTY OFFER TO SWAPO MEMBERS EXTENDED 6 MONTHS

LD092024 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] The amnesty offer to SWAPO terrorists in South-West Africa has been extended by 6 months. The administrator general of South-West Africa, Mr Danie Hough, has announced in Windhoek that the amnesty offer has been extended to 31 August. It has also been announced officially that since January last year 103 former SWAPO terrorists in the eastern Caprivi had made use of the amnesty offer.

JOHANNESBURG VIEWS MOZAMBIQUE EVENTS, SOVIET PLANS

LD091225 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Mozambique's allegation of American espionage there concerns what the Machel regime calls CIA efforts to destabilize the independent black states of southern Africa. The expulsion of the American diplomats coincides with the arrest of dozens of people in Mozambique for alleged complicity in the recent South African defense force raid on ANC bases in Maputo. The insinuation is that South Africa is responsible for destabilizing Mozambique and other states.

Whereas terrorist organizations have been operating for some time now from neighboring countries to destabilize South Africa, South Africa has never housed terrorists to enable them to operate against any other country. In fact South Africa's declared policy in respect of neighboring countries, and further afield in Africa, is one of cooperation and of pursuing stability in the subcontinent. Mozambique's leaders are fully aware of this. Only recently President Machel himself told the French magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE that there was a golden guideline in economic relations between Mozambique and South Africa. We can choose our friends, he said, but not our brothers and neighbors. South Africa is a neighbor, he said, and that is something that cannot be changed. This is a reality and there is a sort of mutual dependence between us. Those are the words of President Machel.

Without outside interference this approach should provide a firm enough base for a fruitful relationship between the two countries, but East Germans and especially Cubans who wish to destabilize southern Africa, particularly South Africa, are extremely active now in Mozambique. Their activities emphasize Soviet techniques of using others to subvert countries.

Recently the South African minister of defense, General Malan, said the ANC bases in Maputo had to be wiped out to prevent a second front from being opened against South Africa. The front formed part of the Soviet plan for destabilizing southern Africa to ensure a take-over in 1984. In December defense specialists within NATO, in a security report to the western European union, stated that South Africa was a prime target in a grim picture of Soviet strategy. The latest events in Mozambique underline the Soviet strategy.

ZIMBABWE

FOREIGN MINISTRY EXPLAINS UN VOTE ON NAMIBIA

LD101006 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Mar 81 CA

[Text] A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today said that the Zimbabwe delegation voted for all 10 resolutions at the United Nations General Assembly debate on Namibia. The spokesman added that some of the resolutions embodied the imposition of mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime. The permanent Zimbabwe representative at the United Nations, Comrade (Mashingayidze), stressed that this is the position despite Zimbabwe's geographical and historical background in relation to apartheid-ruled South Africa. Comrade (Mashingayidze) added: We have done this because we do not wish to give any solace or comfort to the forces working against the speedy liberation of Namibia.

MINISTER'S STATEMENT DEPLORES ASSAULTS ON VISITORS

LD100956 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Mar 81 CA

[Text] The minister of information and tourism, Comrade Shamuyarira, today issued the following statement in Salisbury:

The harassment and beating up of distinguished guests by a bunch of white thugs and hooligans at Samantha's nightclub in Salisbury on Thursday night is strongly deplored. One arrest has been made and police investigations are continuing. The government will soon take stern measures to stamp out organized groups of white thugs and hooligans who are responsible for numerous assaults and unruly behavior regularly at hotels, restaurants and nightclubs in Salisbury and Bulawayo. The hooligan element involved appears to have personnel from the air force and the army.

The distinguished visitors who were assaulted and beaten up on Thursday were delegates at the University of Zimbabwe to the second eastern hemisphere seminar on integrated and early childhood education. The visitors had a party at a city hotel early in the evening and later on 11 of them, 9 whites and 2 Africans, decided to visit a nightclub. Soon after they arrived at Samantha's they were assaulted by an all-white gang of thugs. They immediately left and were followed into the street. While running to their hotel, stones were thrown at them and two of their number were physically assaulted. Those assaulted were Mr (Adam Platt) and Mr (Peter van Rensburg) from Botswana.

Comrade Shamuyarira said whites who still think they are living in Rhodesia will soon find their way to Zimbabwean jails.